# MADRAS COURIER.

Vol. XXIX. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1813. No. 1426.


*The Subscribers to the Courier are respectfully informed that the Editorial Department of that paper has been changed. It is hoped, however, that the same liberal support experienced by the former, will be continued to the present Editor; whose best endeavours will be exerted to give satisfaction to those who honor the Courier with their Patronage.*

Courier Office,
2d Line Popham's Broad way,
*February* 1, 1813.

## THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1813.

...nday last, sailed for England, the ...ny's Ship Sovereign, Cap-

...assengers arrived from ...esday last, on the Honor- ...Ship Marquis Wellesley. ...r,—Captain Court,—Lieu- ...the Cavalry,—Lieutenant ...M. 86th Regiment. ...,—Mrs. Bonelle,—Colonel ...t. Bascall, and Lieut. Hals, ...of War. ...and Rev. Mr. Hands, have ...zagapatam on the Sloop

...Major ...s of H. M. 22d Light Dragoons, arrived from Java on Wednesday on H. M. Frigate Volage.

Two days before the Volage fell in with the Minden ...spoke two Americas richly laden from ...a, but not having heard of the Ord... ...arding American Vessels, they were of... ...se suffered to proceed.

ARRIVALS

January 31st, His Majesty's Sloop Procris.
February 1st, H. M. Ship Africaine.
Do. Ship Lady Hood, Captain Anderson, from Negapatam.

### MALRAS RACES.

*LAST DAY,*

...anuary 27, 1813.

... Pagodas from the ...iption Stakes ...the

...

A. H. *Scrambler*, - - - - - - - 1
...s G. A. H. *Scramble*, - - - - - - - 2
...3m. 17s.

...atch—one two mile Heat. 8—7 each for ...100 to be run between the 1st 2d Heats for the Handicap.

Mr. Edward's English H. *Regent*, - - - - - - - 1
Mr. Brady's W. A. H. *Chatterpore*, - - - - - - 2
Time—4m. 9s.

*Interesting Race—The Bang Down Stakes.*

Once round the Course—10 Pagodas—Terms: Each Subscriber to ride his Adversary's Horse.—The Owner of the Horse which co... last to win. Should any Gentleman tumb... he rest are to wait until he is remounted.

Mr. Molligrubb's *Fantabs*, - - - - - - - - - 1
Mr. Kismakago's *Chrononhotonthologos*,
Mr. Toby Philpot's *Donakin*,
Mr. Dennis Bulgruddery's *Hamutenirnoreumenos*,
Baron Vandyke's *Tim Tam Jim Jam Chim Cham Teetee Weeree Little Wim Tom Well*,
Mr. Thunderbolt Humbug's *Cerb rus*,
Mr. Ticklepitcher's *Rigdum Funidos*,

The judge could only place the winner.

"London, August 1, 1812.

"The *Aquilon* frigate, with Lord Cathcart and "Suite, sailed from Yarmouth yesterday.

"A squadron is to be sent to Halifax, and to "cruize on the American coast immediately.

"Strong symptoms of dissatisfaction, it is said "burst forth in various parts of America, the mo"ment the President's denunciation of war was "made known, the colours of the merchant ves"sels in Boston harbour were hoisted half mast high, "—minute guns were fired—and the President of "United States, with the Emperor Napoleon seated "on his shoulders were burnt in effigy. At New "York the populace are said to have shewn their "disapprobation in a most marked manner. A "letter from Boston, of June 25, after mentioning "the receipt at that port, of the Legislative Act "under which war is proclaimed, adds, "'The "'sembly of Massachusetts is now sitting, and some "'very strong and inflammatory resolutions will "'be passed against the war, and against ...y "'of Government in declarin... Anderson, ... "The banking-house of ... yesterday." ...n "Phi...

## *A Selection from the English Papers received by the Minden.*

On the 9th of July, a Court of Directo... was held at the East India House, wh... Lieut. General Hislop was introduced a... sworn in as Commander of ... the Com...d Forces, and Member of Council at Bombay. The General afterwards dined with the Directors.

According to the arrangements made, the new Cabinet stands thus:—

| | |
|---|---|
| First Lord of the Treasury | Earl of Liverpool |
| Chancellor of the Exchequer | Mr. Vansittart |
| Lord Chancellor - - - - | Lord Eldon |
| President of the Council - | Earl of Harrowby |
| Foreign Secretary of State - | Lord Castlereagh |
| Home Secretary - - | Lord Sidmouth |
| War Secretary - - - | Earl Bathurst |
| Admiralty - - - | Lord Melville |
| Privy Seal - - - | E. of Westmoreland |
| Board of Controul - - | L. Buckinghamshire |
| Ordnance - - - | Lord Mulgrave. |

The *Gazette* of the 13th June contains the above arrangements.

Earl Camden, has a seat in the Cabinet; Mr Bragge Bathurst is Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr Arbuthnot succeeds Mr. W. Pole, as Chief Secretary for Ireland; and Mr W. Peele is the new Secretary of the Treasury ... Thomas Tyrwhitt is appointed Usher o... ... Francis Molineux, Bart

... eight following

By the ... ture, it app... lands in the ... England above ... two, and Scotl... would use their e... on of money to th... it would prove a g... pecially to the po... land divided into f... make 433,525. ... the general Enclos... be the most advis... land contains 6... Scotland, 14,2... 22,107,101 acres.

The following imp... ted in the accustomed ... eve of a new war, has be... French head-quarters in Pr...

Proclamation.—" *Frenchmen* ... called upon to wage war with the ... *diers!* I myself will lead you agai... ans. In the commencement of Ju... present in St. Petersburgh, and I ... to the Emperor Alexander the fi... his domains, Poland shall be the fu...

to place it beyond the power of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh again to ruin it.

"Napoleon."

To the Poles.—" *Poles!* I will confer upon you a King. I will extend your limits. Your country shall be greater than it was in the days of Stanislaus. The Grand Duke of Wurtzburgh, our uncle, shall be your King. The Sovereign has bestowed upon us his friendship; he has proved it by his conduct, and by his attachment to the common cause. His troops are now placed at our disposal; unite yourselves with them, and never revive the ancient animosity which was encouraged towards his subjects, and which extinguished the glory of your ancestors.

"Napoleon."

Admiral Martin is off Riga, where he has had a very friendly communication with the Russian Governor. Capt. Acklom has been ashore to assist in erecting a telegraph, and inspecting the Russian Gun-boats.

A letter from Cadiz, in adverting to the return of the Grampus to England, which was to have taken out the British Commissioners to South America, says, that a difference has arisen between the Members of the Spanish Cabinet, as to the expediency of that measure; and the Duke del Infantado, in particular, had used his utmost exertions to promote its adoption. The Duke, notwithstanding his eminent virtues and respectable abilities, was not popular—and he was so fully persuaded that he should be unwelcome to the Nobles, and others attached to the ancient order of things, that he was determined to resign, unless he were permitted to re-organize the Government.

It is singular that scarcely any of the Marshals that were employed by Bonaparte in the former war against the ...ssians, are employed upon the present occasion. Massena, Ney, and ... paign of 18... the chief commands in the cam- and Murat, ... Davoust, Macdonald, Mortier, ... now with him.

By a series ... ginning of ... f the *Journal de l'Elbe*, to the be... war ... we learn, that Jerome is ... the demands for the ne... ...ar in which he has engaged. It is a little unpromising, that at the time his Westphalian Majesty is requiring a new Loan of his subjects, in a Royal Decree, he is by another Edict of the very same date, refusing the payment of the arrears of interest to the public creditors on a former Loan, and desiring them to augment their demand on the State, by adding the interest to the principal.

The depot for prisoners of war at Perth is now nearly completed, and is expected to be immediately occupied by French prisoners from England; these extensive buildings are, we understand, to contain 7000 prisoners, with the troops on guard over them, as also accommodation for the sick, and lodgings for the several officers of the establishment, forming altogether the greatest establishment of the kind in Britain. From 1000 to 1200 men have been daily at work since the commencement.

Bonaparte, it appears from one of his Bul... ... took the cloak and cap from one of the ... soldiers, for the purpose of reconnoiter... ...e position of the Russian army in dis... ... This story is intended to have due ...*cal effect* in the French Newspapers.

... Catholic Delegates had an interview with ...is Wellesley. The Noble Marquis ex... ...l, in very forcible terms, his regret at the ..., tendency, and unseasonableness of the ...solutions, passed at the Aggregate Meet... ...Dublin, and declared it to be his opini... were it not for the putting of such ...ons, the motion which he had the hon... ...inging forward in the *House of Lords*, ...ve been carried in their favour. He ... recommended moderation and pati... ...he surest means of ultimately attain... ...object. It was his wish and opinion, ...e disabilities affecting them, should, ... place, be removed; that they should ... the footing of Citizens, and in the ... of all the benefits of the Constituti... ...t Parliament should afterwards so ...s to provide all those pledges and ... which, to its wisdom, should ap... necessary for the security of the ...Establishment. The Delegates re... his Lordship for nearly two hours, apparently convinced of the just... ...bservations.

... great pleasure to state that the ...nty of Nottingham were never ...il. The frameworkers are now ... there, and throughout Leicester... ...he combs and shuttles of York... ...hy engines of Warwickshire, and ...d looms of Lancashire, are like... ...tion.—*(Boston Paper.)*

...ection.—At three o'clo... ...15th July, Poll clos... on

numbers appeared to be—for R. H. Davis, Esq. 1907; Mr. Hunt, 235. Mr. Brice then declared that the majority of votes was in favour of Richard Hart Davis, Esq. and that he was duly elected to represent that city in Parliament in the room of C. B. Bathurst, Esq. Mr. Davis was yesterday chaired through the principal streets; this closing ceremony was gone through without the least symptom of riotous confusion, which had been anticipated on the occasion.

Among the unfortunate persons recently executed at Lancaster, for rioting, was Hannah Smith, a married woman with eight children, who was convicted of taking two pounds of butter from a cart, and forcing the owner to sell it for 1s. per pound, being 3d. per pound less than he demanded.

Commencement *of the* Corn Harvest.—Mr. David Rogers, a farmer in the parish of Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, cut a field of barley July 7.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has issued circulator orders, directing that a portion of the regular infantry and militia troops, may be allowed to assist in getting in the hay and corn harvest.

It is confidently reported at Plymouth, that the French have another marauding Squadron at sea. In lat. 26 47 long. 7 46 two ships of the line, and two frigates, were seen steering to the southward, which did not repeat the signals made by the Abund-dance store-ship. This occurred on the 1st June.

In the Cadiz Regency Gazette of the 14th of May, is a dispatch from Lord Castlereagh to the Spanish Regency, communicating that the British Government had ordered clothing for 100,000 men to be prepared, which would be immediately transmitted, along with supplies of arms and ammunition.

The Marchioness of C... according to a S... ...was presented to Brig... Downie, Commandant of the Estremadura ...gion, the sword of Pizarro, the conqueror ... Peru (whose descendant she is), which ... been preserved in her family for a numb... years.

It is rumoured, that the Government of ...land has been offered to Lord Moira, and ... his Lordship has agreed to consider the proposal, on an understanding that the claims of the Catholics should be taken into consideration.

A letter from Berlin, says—" The exigencies of the times have obliged our King to lay a general tax on all the property and incomes of his subjects: those who have small incomes to pay in proportion.—The preparations for war are continued with the greatest vigour, and troops are continually proceeding to join the gran... army in Poland.

The recruiting service for the army is hereafter to be carried on upon an entirely new sy...tem.—Hitherto every recruiting party has bee... commanded by a Regimental Officer, and fre...quently many parties have been employed o... this service from the same regiment. In futu... every Recruiting district is to be formed i... subdivisions, each subdivision to be comma...ed by a superintending experienced Officer, ... from three to four, it is said, will be found su...ficient. There are many other regulations for...ming, which are considered highly benefical t... this most important branch of the service.

At the Roxburgh sale, the *Decameron of Bo...cacio* fetched the *extraordinary* price of 2 260 ... Earl Spencer was the competitor with the Ma...quis of Blandford, the *fortunate* purchaser. ... is the largest sum ever given for a *single* vol...

A letter was posted at Lloyd's on the ... July from John Wilson Croker, Esq ... tary to the Admiralty, announcing, th... Danish Frigate and seven Sloops of War ... sailed from Christiansand, were atta... the 6th and 7th instant, at that an... and under the batteries, by his Majesty... Dictator, Capt. J. P. Stewart, acting ...lypso, Capt. Henry Weir; Podargus, ... Robilliard; and the Flamer Gun Brig, ...tenant England; that the Frigate and a ... of War of 20 guns, were totally destroye... the rest of the Vessels disabled, so that ... ...prehensions entertained on the subject o... vessels having escaped into the North... were unfounded.

The only ship of war now remainin... Danes is the Phœnix frigate, so na... from the ruins of th... is now lying in th...

The follow... hood, at ... Capt. F... Macl...

# MADRAS COURIER.

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1812.

LETTERS from Barbadoes notice a very [illegible]traordinary phenomenon which occurred [illegible]re on the 1st of May. During the night of [illegible] 30th of April, violent explosions, like thun[illegible]er, but not so regular, were heard, with occa[illegible]onal flashes of lightning. The next morning [illegible] four o'clock the atmosphere was perfectly [illegible]ear and light; but at six, thick clouds had co[illegible]ered the horizon, from which issued, in torrents [illegible]ke rain, particles, finer than sand, probably of [illegible]lcanic matter; and at eight it was as totally [illegible]ark as ever was known in the most stormy night. [illegible]his awful darkness continued till seven in the [illegible]ening; during that time it is calculated that [illegible],000lbs. weight of the above-mentioned dust [illegible]ll within the space of every acre, greatly da[illegible]aging the dwellings and plantations; it was so [illegible]ot, that it was apprehended it would have set [illegible]e houses on fire.—It is reported that a volcano [illegible]urst forth in the Island of St. Vincent's between [illegible]e 30th of April and 1st of May, which had [illegible]estroyed a great number of inhabitants, and se[illegible]ral plantations.

A cause has been tried at Philadelphia, in [illegible]hich the King of Spain was plaintiff, and D. [illegible]arish, Esq. defendant, to recover 180,000 dol[illegible]rs, for duties on a licenced trade. The subject [illegible]volved the question, Who is the King [illegible] Spain? The cause occupied 14 days, and the [illegible]ry was three days agreeing to a verdict. The [illegible]ng of Spain was called in Court three times, [illegible] *forma*, and no one answering in his behalf, [illegible] pl[illegible]intiff was nonsuited.

Accounts from Constantinople state the French [illegible] English diplomatic agents in that capital to [illegible] in continual intercourse with the Porte. Mr. [illegible]ton, who lately left this country in the *Argo*, [illegible] arrived.

Government has permitted a Danish vessel [illegible]*reyden*,) to carry out provisions, and other [illegible]essaries to the Moravian settlements of that [illegible]ion in Greenland. The settlements, as well [illegible]he colonists, have been in great distress for [illegible]visions for two or three years past, and have [illegible]sisted on small herrings, muscles, and sea[illegible]s.

[illegible]he Lancasterian system of education, has [illegible] introduced into the colony of New South [illegible]les, by a native of Otaheite, who had been [illegible]ructed in Mr. Lancaster's school, and lived [illegible] years in his house.

[illegible]n Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ire[illegible] was held in Dublin on the 8th June. Seve[illegible] [illegible] ere [illegible]ed, by which the Catho[illegible]dy continues to pledge itself to the [illegible]rsuit [illegible] repeal of *the whole* of the existing disab[illegible] Counsellor O'Gorman begged it migh[illegible] [illegible]tinctly understood, that any arrangements [illegible]ditions which might be connected with [illegible]anning's motion in the House of Commons, [illegible] have no influence on the conduct of the [illegible] of Ireland, as they were determined to [illegible] their freedom unconditionally.

[illegible] Society of Friends (Quakers) presented an [illegible]s to the Prince Regent, beseeching him to [illegible]ch early measures for the putting a period [illegible]resent dreadful state of devastation, as the [illegible] of his councils (as they seek for divine [illegible]s) will be enabled to discover. To which [illegible]gent replied—"I am deeply sensible of the [illegible]ies which necessarily attend a state of [illegible] It would therefore be most grateful to my [illegible], to observe such a change in the views [illegible]nduct of the enemy as would admit of the [illegible]n of hostilities, consistently with a just [illegible] to the important interests which have [illegible]mmitted to my charge, and which it is [illegible]ispensable duty to maintain. I reflect [illegible]at satisfaction on the religious previleges [illegible] to you by the wisdom and benevolence [illegible]ws, and you may rest assured of my con[illegible]otection."

[illegible] stated, that the number of Carriages re[illegible] to the Tax-office, for the present year, is [illegible]d upwards *less* than the number included [illegible]r returns.

[illegible]art Shock of an earthquake was felt at [illegible] in Perthshire, about ten o'clock at night, [illegible]day the 30th May last.

[illegible]rovincial Papers represent the wheat as [illegible] to the ear and never looking finer; and [illegible] oats promise equally well. The ap[illegible] strong, and are out of danger of blight, [illegible] prove abundant. Corn comes freely [illegible] owing to the supplies received by im[illegible] The harvest is expected to be an

[illegible]st Clause of the Mutiny Act for 1812 [illegible]t the number of forces should consist [illegible]*ndred and forty-five thousand, nine* [illegible]*nd ninety-six Officers and men, in*[illegible]*is Majesty's forces serving in the East* [illegible] The number specified in the Act for [illegible]*s eighty-four thousand eight hundred* [illegible]*ffective men.*

JULY 4.

[illegible]dron has been assembled on the North [illegible] Spain under Sir Home Popham. The [illegible] 300 prison-

vices in assisting to navigate to England the *Active's* prize from the Mediterranean.

It is with regret we have to state the following circumstance:—On the 3d ult. ANDREW ABCHURCH, ordinary Seamen on board H. M. S. *Union*, then on her passage from Plymouth to the Mediterranean, sent word to Captain Linzee, through the first Lieutenant, that he wished to speak to him. Captain L. went upon the quarter-deck with Lieutenant James, to hear what he had to say, when Abchurch in a low tone of voice said, "there was a mutiny in the ship." On Captain L. asking Lieutenant James what the man said, Abchurch replied, "there is a mutiny in the ship—take that—I am the man;" and at the same instant plunged a knife into Captain Linzee's breast. The blow was evidently aimed at the heart; but either from Captain L.'s suddenly turning, or from the confusion of the assassin, the knife penetrated obliquely between the sixth and seventh ribs three inches deep, struck the breast bone, and then turned to the right side, instead of the left. The man was instantly secured; and on the arrival of the ship at Lisbon (into which Port, for the preservation of Capt. Linzee's life it was necessary to go,) was tried by a Court Martial, and executed. He was repeatedly urged, in the most solemn manner, by the Chaplain of the *Union* (the Reverend Charles Burne) to declare what his motives were for attempting so atrocious a deed, and he unequivocally declared he never had received any sort of treatment from Capt. Linzee which could justify it; but that a sudden thought came into his mind that he must commit murder, and he then determined to do so on the Captain, to which he thought he must have been instigated by the devil. He exculpated his shipmates, not one of whom, he said, had the slightest knowledge of his intention; that he alone contrived and perpetrated the act: he entreated Captain Linzee would forgive him, then he should die in peace.—Such are the facts of this singular and shocking circumstance. Captain Linzee, we are happy to learn is doing well at present; he has been obliged to re[illegible]sign his command, as a most tranquil state, both [illegible] body and mind, for a length of time, will be neces[illegible]ry to prevent a return of hemorrhage, which was profuse when the wound was inflicted. He arrive[illegible] at Falmouth on Sunday last, in the *Sabrina*, Capta[illegible] A. M'Kenzie, and proceeded to his house at Pe[illegible]zance, attended by Dr. Simpson, Surgeon of th[illegible] *Union*. It is highly honorable to the crew of th[illegible] *Union*, as it must be consolatory to Captain Linze[illegible] that they wrote the following letter to him, imm[illegible]diately the crime became known amongst them:—

(COPY.) *On board H. M. S. Union at S[illegible]*

CAPT. LINZEE, JUNE 4. 18[illegible]

Honored Sir,—We, the Petty Officers and [illegible] men under your command, humbly beg leav[illegible] inform you, lest you should entertain the sma[illegible] doubt on your mind of there being any of us i[illegible]cated in the horrid event which occurred last n[illegible] that we do most solemnly declare our innoc[illegible] and utter abhorrence of so foul and unna[illegible] that it a transaction; & it is our most si[illegible]you to resume may please GOD shortly to enab[illegible]during the short your former command,—having [illegible] serving under period which we had the honor [illegible] you, experienced both from you[illegible] [illegible] and the best[illegible] we do therefore pray for a c[illegible] mency over us; and should your hono[illegible] character of the *'*Temeraires*,' they entreat you will apply to their former Commanders, who will certify their general characters. We have the honor of Subscribing our names to this assertion of our innocence.

(Signed) by Eight of the Boatswain's Mates, Nine Quarter-Masters, Twelve Captains of the Forecastle, Tops, and Afterguard, and Four of the Gunner's Mates,—in behalf of the Ship's Company.)

* When this Ship was paid off at Plymouth, her crew were turned over to the *Union*, they highly distinguished themselves in the Battle of Trafalgar.

A Meeting has taken place at the Portuguese Ambassador's, to raise a Subscription for the unprotected Orphans in Portugal. Not only by the destruction of battle, but by the genera[illegible] dispersion of the peaceable inhabitants, a great number of helpless infants are thrown upon the country without a home, and without a friend. Contributions were made, a[illegible] was obtained.

The harvest is said to [illegible] Sicily. In consequence of [illegible] with Tunis a free trade h[illegible] that State.

According to letters from [illegible] Nissa has been taken posse[illegible] force under Colonel Robin[illegible]

Letters received from M[illegible] in agitation, to divide the d[illegible] of Prussia between France [illegible]

Some of the last letters fr[illegible] the gullotine is now called [illegible] ploy, as the most effectual in[illegible] ing the cries of miserable i[illegible]

We understand that the B[illegible] adopted a regulation, by [illegible] Wines may now be freely in[illegible] into Great Britain for expor[illegible] consumption, the importer [illegible] take in sugar, or coffee.

The 6th, 9th, and 82d Re[illegible] 3000 men,) are under order[illegible] lington.

The Return of Prisoners [illegible] the House of Commons, state[illegible] of French Prisoners at 52,6[illegible]

The number of French O[illegible] Privateers, and Merchantme[illegible] their parole during the last [illegible] 5th June, is 682; of whom [illegible] [illegible]0 escaped.—If a British O[illegible] [illegible]e is denied promotion.

[illegible]DONS'S RETIRE[illegible] [illegible]as closed her p[illegible] [illegible] Theatre, i[illegible] [illegible] benefit.

powerful talent for the delineation of the lofty passions of the soul, which have so long distinguished her theatrical career, than in *Lady Macbeth*. The house took leave of their favorite with reiterated acclamations.—Mrs. Siddons first appeared in the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, in 1775, under an engagement made with Mr. Siddons, at Cheltenham.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, &c.—A Bill is now in progress before Parliament for extending a former Act, for the relief of the Wives, Widows, & Children of Soldiers on foreign service, returning from abroad, on account of the death of their husbands, or from other causes, and who, upon being landed in this country, are destitute of every means of returning to their respective homes.—It enacts, that upon shewing a Certificate, signed either by the Commanding-Officer of the Regiment, or the nearest General Officer where they shall land, to Magistrates, they shall give them a route and a certificate, which shall entitle them to 3½d. per mile for each woman, and 1d. for each child.

The Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint J. Crispin, Esq. to be Consul at Operto.

JUNE 29.

Dispatches had been received by Government from Lord W. Bentinck, at Sicily, of a recent date, but they contain nothing of interest.—The Island was tranquil, and the Government seems cordially to operate in conformity to British Counsels.

It is stated, that the Naval Officers at Cronstadt, Riga, and Revel, have received orders not to refuse the entrance of British vessels into those harbours.

One of the French Papers contains a minute [illegible] of the journey of Charles IV. (who ab[illegible]dicated [illegible] of Spain at Bayonne) and his [illegible]ressed a desire [illegible] to Rome. He had ex[illegible] [illegible]ountry more conformable to [illegible] in a [illegible] had been accustomed, and Bonaparte placed [illegible]e Villa of Borghese, at Rome, at his disposal, [illegible]or his future residence.

[illegible] Government has issued an order permitting [illegible]he exportation of cotton.—This concession [illegible]will produce a powerful effect on this valuable [illegible]ranch of commerce, as, to the amount of four [illegible]millions sterling of the article is in the markets [illegible]f Liverpool and London, exclusive of two years [illegible]ntouched importations of Surat cotton in the [illegible]arehouses of the E[illegible] India Company.

[illegible] [illegible]e received threat[illegible] [illegible] account of hav[illegible] ing given evi[illegible] of the Orders in Council.

The following scale of pensions to officers wounded severely, or who have lost an eye or a [illegible] service, has been officially notified [illegible] Field Marshal, General, [illegible] chief at [illegible] [illegible]nant-General 400[illegible] General commanding a brigade [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel, * Adjutant-General, * Quarter-Master-General, * Deputy Adjutant-General, if chief of the department, * Deputy-Quarter-Master-General if ditto, Inspector of Hospitals, 300*l*. Major commanding, 250*l*. Major, * Deputy-Adjutant-General, * Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, 200*l*. Captain, * Assistant-Adjutant-General, * Assistant Quarter-Master-General, * Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, * Aid-de Camp, * Major of Brigade, Surgeon, Regimental Paymaster, * Judge A dvocate, Physian, Staff Surgeon, Chaplain, 100*l*. Lieut., Adjutant, 70*l*. Cornet, Ensign, Second Lieut. Regimental, Quarter-Mas[illegible] [illegible] Assistant Surgeon, Apothecary, Hospital

[illegible]er half to be ap[illegible] [illegible]ct. And the col[illegible] [illegible]eing must affix on [illegible], his christian and [illegible]r a penalty of 10*l*.

JULY 4.

[illegible] has declared War

[illegible]tains the following [illegible]lligence from Con[illegible] [illegible] the Porte and the

[illegible]he Magistracy and [illegible]he rise and progress [illegible] Northern Counties, [illegible] to Government a [illegible] were, on the 1st of [illegible]he Manchester, Li[illegible] [illegible]aches, and, by put[illegible] [illegible]and Passengers to [illegible] all communication [illegible]ented any immedi[illegible] [illegible]ections, which were [illegible]at day.

It has been decided by the Crown Lawyers that Volunteers from the Militia to the regular Army, who have been, in the first instance, attested for limited service, or seven years, canno[illegible] legally be permitted to be again attested for unlimited service, or for life, until the first period i[illegible] completed.

The Cabinet Ministers were divided, in th[illegible] House of Peers, on Marquis Wellesley's motion which has been lost by A SINGLE VOTE:—Lord Camden, Harrowby, Mulgrave, and Melville voted for the motion—Lords Eldon, Liverpool and Sidmouth, against it.

It is said, that Mr. Kemble, in consequence of his demand of an increase of salary, havin[illegible] been refused, has withdrawn himself from Co[illegible]vent-Garden Theatre, both as Actor and Manager; and that Mr. Fawcett, is to succeed him next season in the latter capacity. Mr. K.'s salary as an Actor only, at Covent-garden Th[illegible]tre was 36*l*. per week: he demanded it to be increas[illegible]ed to 60*l*. per week, with the addition of 20[illegible] per night for every performance beyond three so that in case of a piece having a run his salar[illegible] for the time would, in fact, be 120*l*. a week.

THE FASHIONS.—The village basket ha[illegible] now taken place of the ridicule, which with th[illegible] cottage bonnet, placed very backward, with flowers underneath, on each side of the forehead give to many of our Ladies of very high rank the appearance of blooming and beautiful cotta[illegible]gers. For walking, half boots of nankeen, pal[illegible] blue [illegible] or grey kid, fringed round the top, an[illegible] laced behind, are much in favour; and for fami[illegible]liar visits, the Grecian sandal of black or ver[illegible] dark silk or satin, laced a[illegible] opposite light colour, has la[illegible] ted; while for full dress, th[illegible] per, either of white satin, [illegible] silver; pale blue satin with[illegible] with bugle roses, seem to [illegible] pre-eminence. The favo[illegible] [illegible] Pomona, and[illegible]

*Madrid Gazettes*.—Co[illegible] the Municipality of the Sp[illegible] intrusive King, in which th[illegible] picture of the miseries whic[illegible] on Spain by her unprin[illegible] conclusion, they supplicate [illegible] voke the Cortes, as the onl[illegible] ting the evils with which the [illegible] —Joseph, in reply, declin[illegible] Cortes, but trusts a favou[illegible] rive for that purpose. He [illegible] zens, that the political existe[illegible] on its alliance with France, a[illegible] tion alone caused him to enter [illegible] hospitals, poor-houses, houses [illegible] similar establishments, in the [illegible] contain no fewer than 8000 in[illegible] [illegible], who re[illegible]ceive their daily aliment through the hands of th[illegible] [illegible]lity.

[illegible] that Berna[illegible] [illegible] proof of his [illegible] demands of Bonaparte.—T[illegible] latter has [illegible]d both promises and threat[illegible] but they have been equally ineffectual. Bonapa[illegible]te, it is said, offered to restore Pomerania, Fi[illegible]land, and the estates of Bernadotte in France an[illegible] Italy, on the condition that the latter wou[illegible] operate with him in accomplishing his de[illegible] the North. He in the same commun[illegible] minded Bernadotte of his early [illegible] his recent obligations.—Th[illegible] and decided:—"With [illegible] chance of war may [illegible] respect to Finla[illegible] As to th[illegible]

[illegible]tering Polists given th[illegible] [illegible]ing the nation n[illegible]

car.

Mr. Canning brought forward his m[illegible] regard to the Catholics of Ireland, in t[illegible] a Resolution, pledging the House to ta[illegible] consideration early in the next Sessio[illegible] affecting the Catholics of both kingdom[illegible] a debate of considerable length, the m[illegible] carried by a majority of 129.

J[illegible]

A sloop arrived at Portsmouth wi[illegible] iron water tanks, which are to be fitt[illegible] Majesty's ship *Minden*. They hold [illegible] each; and the object is to find a substitute [illegible] the present mode of keeping and preserving water on board ship, and in a more compact f[illegible]

A private communication from Par[illegible]tes, that intelligence had been received there [illegible]e death of LOUIS BONAPARTE, the late King [illegible] Holland, who, we believe, was a very worthy, unoffending man. He is said to have died at Gratz, in Silesia, about the middle of June; and to have bequeathed to that town the little property of which he died possessed, in return for the friend-

-ly reception with which he had been there honoured.

An article from Petersburgh, of the 22d May, contains the following important article of commercial information, relative to the admission of Colonial Produce into the Ports of Russia:—"The Government have allowed to be introduced into the ports of Libau, Riga, and Petersburgh, and to be deposited in the Royal Magazines, as well as those of individuals, coffee, sugar, spices, and other Colonial Products, without paying duties, and even to withdraw from their warehouses a third of such merchandize, without their being subject to any duty.

JULY 13.

The day after the Duke del Infantado arrived at Cadiz, he repaired to the Hall of the Cortes, where he took the oaths as President of the Council of Regency. On this occasion he delivered an Address to the Congress, in which he informed them, that, on his farewell audience at the Court of London, the Prince Regent said to him,—"Go, and inform the Spanish nation and its Government, that I shall always be their faithful ally; and that I will never listen to any proposals for peace on the part of France, in which Spain is not included."

Advices have been received from Gibraltar, stating, that the British Commander in Sicily had taken advantage of the absence of Murat from his dominions, and had ordered the embarkation of 6,000 troops, under the command of Gen. Maitland. These forces were to proceed to Minorca and Majorca, where they were to be strengthened by about 4,000 Spaniards, ... make a descent on the pro... e effect of this enterprise ... Suchet from rein... et in Andalosia, or Mar... d also to obstruct the send... ent to Madrid.

... turn from Portugal, was ... find this confirmed by the ... that he is ... received to the ... nants of that island, on ... ty at St. Vincent's, had, ... ble humanity, loaded a vessel ... for the sufferers at prime cost; ... ure had subsequently voted the ... llars to be invested in the pur... ons for the supply of the dis... nts of the colony. The soft ... hich had covered the surface of ... likely to fertilize the soil of ...

... on at St. Vincent's, the large ... a and Wallibou are dried up, and in ... places is a wide expanse of barren land. The quantity of matter discharged from the crater is supposed to exceed twenty times the original bulk of the mountain.

JUNE 17.

According to letters from Berlin, Count Romanzow died lately, at Wilna, of an apoplexy. The influence which this Minister possessed in the Russian Councils, and the general opinion that that influence was exercised in favour of France, renders his death at the present moment a political event of great importance.

The Gentlemen intending to bid for the Loan, with a deputation from the Stock Exchange, waited on the Earl of Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart in Downing-street, when the Loan was contracted for at the rate of 56. Three per Cents. There was only one bidding, the parties having coalesced.

The agitation and bustle which prevailed on the Stock Exchange, ha... very rarely been exceeded.—The 3 per Cents ... d at 58½ and soon fell to 37.—When the terms of the Loan were announced, they experienced a further fall to 56½. The Omnium opened at a premium of 3 per Cent.: but it afterwards fell to ⅞ and ¾, and left off about 1 per Cent. In the course of the conversation between Ministers and the Contractors, Lord Liverpool was asked, whether Government would require any more money in the course of the year, to be raised by Exchequer Bills or otherwise. His Lordship answered, that it was intended to appropriate a part of the present Loan to the liquidation of Exchequer Bills, now afloat, to the amount of 2,400,000l.; and that it was not known if any others would be issued in their stead; nevertheless, his Lordship wished it to be understood, that Government would reserve to itself the option of issuing Exchequer Bills not exceeding the amount of 3,000,000l. in case it should be necessary.

JULY 18.

We have received the following communication from the Baltic:—

"*Hano Bay, June* 24, 1812.

"The Russian fleet has been fitted out; a small squadron of them is cruizing up the Gulph. The present new circumstances of affairs in this quarter, it is said, will bring Sir James Saumarez up, in the Victory, from off Gottenburgh. We have a report, that discontent prevails in the French army owing to the *disappearance of Massena!* The Swedish fleet, of ... sail of the line, are now in sight: they appear to be only exercising.—We have often spoke their men-of-war, when convoying; nothing but civility passed between us. The ships are expected to be employed here very late this season. The Mars is just arrived here with the first convoy from the Russian ports, bound to Gottenburgh. She only brought sixty vessels; the merchants seem afraid to load, from a momentarily expectation of being visited by the French army. The French Picquets are at Colberg.—They have obtained possession of all the Prussian ports, in which most of the vessels are dismantled and laid up. The Aboukir (Admiral Byam Martin), and the Orion, are gone off Dantzic."

A variety of German, Swedish and Danish Papers arrived yesterday, bringing advices from Petersburgh to the 28th, from Liebau to the 29th June; from Memel to the 3d, Helsingburgh to the 9th, and Gottenburgh to the 12th July.

We have two distinct accounts of the desertion of the Prussians from the French army.—The one is in a letter from Gottenburgh, which states, that these allies, to the number of 1500, with 82 Officers, abandoned their quarters and went over to the forces under a General of Alexander.—Another account is more minute, and is brought by a Gentleman who left Memel on the 2d July, and who, having arrived at Carlsham, informs his Correspondent in this City, that the famous cavalry Regiment of Black Hussars, with another of light infantry (Fusileers), had escaped from the French quarters, and had safely arrived in the Russian camp.

This account is the more probable, as the Hussar Regiment was formerly under the command of General Blucher, who, in common with all his subordinate Officers, had a more cordial detestation of the French people, and especially of the French Military, than any other corps ... Notwithstanding this favorable circumstance, we must wait for its confirmation through some other channel.

It is mentioned in several letters, that on the 1st of this month, the advanced guard of the army of Napoleon entered Wilna without any opposition. The third French bulletin, which records the operations of their troops ... prepared us ... 27th of the preceding ...

... advices from Helsingburgh give the numerical strength of the Prussian throughout their whole line, as high as 450,000 men, and it is said that they rigidly adopt the expedient on which they had determined of bearing off every description of portable property, and of destroying every thing, not capable of removal, that can directly or indirectly, contribute to the shelter or subsistence of the French armies.

Further letters from Liebau, repeat the retrograde movement of the Russian forces, on the 29th ult. when no conflict had taken place between the contending armies. In Liebau itself, under the apprehension of an early visit from the invaders, the private effects had been carried off, and the public property had been thrown into the sea. The whole of Courland had been converted into a waste, and most of the inhabitants had abandoned their dwellings, and crossed the Dwina, to seek refuge in the province of Livonia.

By the Packet which brought the above accounts, a Messenger has arrived, charged with important dispatches for this Government. It is among the matters alleged, on which we are least disposed to rely, that the Emperor Alexander has refused to ratify the Treaty of Peace and Alliance, lately acceded to by his Plenipotentiaries at Bucharest.

A Court Martial is to be held at Anholt, on Captain Maurice, the brave Governor of that Island, on charges exhibited by an Officer of the Royal Marines lately serving there.

The reason assigned in the American Papers for Mr. Kemble not accepting of the offer of 20,000 dollars to perform a year at New York, is, that he had sold his share in the London Theatre, and purchased into a brewery.

JULY 15.

French Papers to the 11th instant have arriv... ... contai... ... res Bull... ... ncing that the ... sian Frontiers, on th... ne commencement of Hos... RUSSIA AND FRANCE. The Bulle... y filled with details of the movem... French army, which, judging from ... ber of Officers of distinction employed, w... infer, is more numerous than Bonaparte h... rought into the field on any former occasion. His army is divided into ten divisions—Murat (King of Naples), commands the cavalry; besides are, Jerome Bonaparte, Marshals Davoust, Victor, Ney, &c.—The second Bulletin contains an address to his army, in which Napoleon tells his soldiers, that "Russia is dragged on by a fatality, and that her destinies must be accomplished. The second war of Poland," he says, "will be as glorious to the French as the first; but the peace which we shall conclude will be its own guarantee, and will put an end to that proud and haughty influence which Russia for 50 years has exercised in the affairs of Europe.

The capture of the town of Kowno was a trifling affair between the French Cavalry and the Cossacks.—The Emperor of Russia has been for several mont... with a part of his Court, at Wilna, the ca...l of Lithuania. *The possession of this place* (s... s Bonaparte), *will be the first fruit of victory!*

In addition to the Bulletins, the French Journals contain a long diplomatic correspondence between the Ministers of France and Russia, on the points in dispute between the two countries, and a copy of the propositions made by Bonaparte to this Government in the month of April last, with the answer of Lord Castlereagh to the same. From these last documents, it appears that an insuperable difficulty occurred at the very commencement of the negociation, with regard to Spain, whether Joseph Bonaparte or Ferdinand VII should be considered as the legitimate Sovereign of that country. Having bound itself to support the cause of Spain by the faith of treaties, the British Government deemed it impossible to enter into any negociation, at the outset of which the independence of the Spanish monarchy was not acknowledged, and therefore an explanation was demanded of the French Minister, whether by "*the present dynasty*" *of Spain*, was to be understood the brother of the French Ruler, or Ferdinand VII. The French Papers do not supply the answer of Bonaparte to this inquiry, and therefore it is obvious that the negociation ended

The documents relative to the points in dispute between Russia and France, occupy several columns of the *Moniteur*, but the substance of them may be compressed into a narrow compass. The grand accusation of France against Russia is, that the latter infringed on the Treaty of Tilsit, by the admission of English and Colonial produce into her ports. The annexation of the Duchy of Oldenburgh to the French Empire is spoken of, as a necessary consequence of the previous annexation of the Hanse Towns, and the remonstrances made by Russia against that act of usurpation are treated as injurious to the honour of France. Every effort appears to have been made by Russia, short of absolute submission, to avert hostilities, but the Emperor Alexander could not treat with Bona... while he held Russia in chains; and though it is for Russia a dreadful conflict, it appears to have been unavoidable. It is the hope of all observing men that the Russian Commanders will act uniformly on the defensive; it is the best chance of success; yet even for this their country is not the best calculated, as they have a few natural fortresses. Their chief dependence must, therefore, be in the difficulty which the French will find in subsisting their armies, and particularly in finding forage for their cavalry. Every effort must be made to aggravate this difficulty; and though it can only be done by desolating the country, yet even this horrible calamity must be endured.

The letters from Gottenburgh concur in stating, that there now subsisted as good an understanding between Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden, as if a treaty of alliance had been already signed. Several British and Swedish ships of war were cruizing in company off the Coast of Courland. Sir James Saumarez was about to proceed up the Baltic, to co-operate with the Russians. The first convoy from England, consisting of seventy-three ships, sixteen of which were Americans, had arrived at Cronstadt, and were all received. Produce fell considerably in consequence.

Some passengers from Dunkirk state, th... the greatest discontent prevails througho... France, on account of the dearness of brea... which is 7d. per lb. The coast of France ... entirely stripped of troops to augmen... army in the North. Provisio... very dear.

The Aid-de-camp of Genera... ed in town from America, on ... tenburgh. Madame Moreau ... ports from Mr. Foster to pro... tain.

Colonel T——, it is stated ... soned at Oporto, at the request ... He is blamed for all the disgrace ... len the Portuguese Militia, whom ... ford charged with cowardice. Colon... the accounts further state, was apprise... approach of the enemy by the peas..., but would not believe it. On another occasion, he received similar information; but, instead of profiting thereby, he is said to have punished the informants for creating false alarms, and suffered himself to be surprised and defeated.

Major-General Ackland, who has now the military command in the disturbed districts, has requested an additional force, as indespensible, in his opinion, for the preservation of the public peace.

By a decision of the House of Lords, Sir Charles Douglas takes the Scotch title of Marquis of Queensberry.

Mr. Hare, late of the Dublin Police, who arrested Lord Fingal, is appointed Secretary to the new Military Board in Ireland, with a salary of 800l. per annum.

A Meeting has been held at Sheffield, and a subscription of 6d. each person entered into, to buy Mr. Brougham a piece of plate, for his great services in procuring the rescinding of the Orders in Council.

The rates of pensions for disabled soldiers, as fixed by his Majesty's warrant of the 7th of October, 1806, are to be extended in the following proportion, viz.—To every Serjeant who shall have lost more than one limb, or who shall have received such other bodily injury as to render him totally incapable of earning a livelihood, or to subject him to the necessity of requiring personal assistance, a rate of pension not exceeding per diem, 3s. 6d.—To every Corporal, ditto, per diem, 3s.—To every Private, ditto, per diem, 2s. 6d.

Barrels of Porter brewed by the first twelve Houses in London, from July 5, 1811, to July 5, 1812:—Barclay, Perkins, and Co. 270,259; Meux, Reid, and Co. 188,078; Truman, Hanbury, and Co. 150,164; Whitbread and Co. 122,446; Calvert, Felix, and Co. 108,212; Meux, Henry, and Co. 102,403; Combe, Delafield, and Co. 100,224; Goodwyn, and Co. 81,022; Elliott and Co. 58,385; Cocks and Campbell (late Brown and Parry), 51,274; Taylor, 51,220; Clowes and Co. 34,010.

JULY 20.

Quebec Gazettes to the 15th of May hav... been received. The preparations for attack o... the part of the United States had occasion... considerable bustle among the military, and to the adoption of several defensive measu... among which were an enrolment of the inh... tants on the frontier districts, and the ra... of two volunteer regiments at Quebec & ... treal.—So great was the scarcity of for... the neighbourhood of Quebec in May, tha... inhabitants had resorted to the miserable ex... pedient of taking the thatch off their barns t... prevent their cattle from perishing.

A communication from Riga, dated the 27t... ult. contains the following important partic... lars:—"When Bonaparte began his advan... to the East, in the direction of the Nieme... Admiral Martin, with his squadron, entered t... Gulph of Riga, and, approaching the fort, s... an Officer, in full uniform, with dispatches ... the Governor, Von Essen, requesting an inte... view. The Governor replied, that he shou... be happy to receive him, and to obtain the co... munication with which he was entrusted, b... that, by established usage, the Envoy of a host... Power could not be admitted in uniform. ... this answer the British Officer, in a comm... dress, had a Conference with the Governor, ... declined delivering his dispatches. Shortly ... terwards Napoleon passed the Niemen; a... on this event, the Governor sent a messag... Admiral Martin, signifying, that he was ... structed to announce the restoration of t... quillity between his Imperial Master and ... Britannic Majesty, and adding, that it wou... give him satisfaction to receive any disp... according to the accustomed ceremon... tween friendly Powers. The same Officer ... was before employed returned to the Gover... in his uniform, and with the official com... nication, which notified to M. Von. Essen ... readiness of the British Admiral to give e... assistance, with the squadron under his c... mand, to the port of Riga. This intima... was most handsomely received; a telegraph ... immediately raised to maintain an intercou... between the fleet and the city, and three of ... ships of war were allowed to enter the harbou...

The siege of Riga will, in all likelihood, ... the first serious operation undertaken by th... French Army in the Russian territories; and it... proximity to the sea, would, we should think, afford an opportunity for the co-operation of our naval force; an event which will not b... regretted by our officers and seamen.

Fire engines are attached to every c... the French service in Poland. They ... ployed to convey water with more ex...

... as a... ... *ork Chronicle* ... son who, according t... him, appears to be a Ro... man, has been sent to the ... special mission, authorised b... Ministers, for the purpose of ... consent of the Pope to a security ... in the nature of the *Veto*, upon ... the Catholic Bishops, as a conditi... Emancipation of the Catholics of th... Empire.

The merchants, who applied at the ... Office were informed, that orders were i... diately expected for declaring the trade to ... sia and Sweden open; that licenses for im... ting grain would be prolonged till the ... November next; and that instructio... been sent to Sir James Saumarez, dir... in case Riga or other Russian ports ... in possession of the French, to all... bound to such ports to proceed to St. P... burgh, or elsewhere.

The Dublin Papers state, ... Richmond has again pressed ... Lord Powis has refused the Vice-Ro... that it is supposed it will devolve ... Duke of Rutland.

The late Duke of Queensbery's imme... perty is *hung up* by a suit now at issue in ... land, respecting the validity of certain ... granted by his Grace; hence the legate... annuitants are all kept out of their mone...

JULY ...

American Papers arrived in town this ... ing; but not of later dates than those ... arrived on Monday, by way of Liverpo... a meeting of the citizens of New York, ... morial to Congress was agreed upon, after ... discussion, by a majority of 406 to 240, ... precating a War with this country, as a dr... ful calamity; and entreating Congress to ... the subject into most serious consider... It had received the signatures of above ... respectable citizens, and many more w... pected to sign before it was forwar... Washington.

*MADRAS COURIER.*

## ARTE'S COUNCIL OF WAR AT WILNA.

'ries Bonaparte, if it's fine,
 think at Petersburgh we'll dine,
Altho' the roads are very bad,
And horses scarcely to be had;
And those damned Cossacks too, they say,
Are always coming in the way
Which makes it ugly work 'tis true,
o that I scarce know what to do.
'et if we stay much longer here,
'hey'll think that things look rather queer;
And therefore something must be done,
o we must either fight or run.
 was in hopes I should get on,
And drive the Russians 'cross the Done;
But that damn'd fellow, Boctosow,
Has got away the Lord knows how,
And led my light-horse such a dance,
 fear they'll near get back to France.
And now he's joined the Bear and Staff,
He's made the silly idiots laugh;
And that old fellow, called Platow,
Won't let us push towards Moscow.
Besides, 'twont do to follow, far,
This Russian Bear, this cunning Czar,
He'll get us in some corner snug,
And give us the fraternal hug—
A hug that will not overplease
Frenchmen, altho' they love to squeeze.
Then Bernadotte lies on my flank,
Ready to play some ugly prank;
And there are some folks in my rear,
Whom, *entre nous*, I've cause to fear.
Well, if we cannot yet advance,
And don't like to retreat to France,
f we must stay at this vile Inn,
Let's strive to make a Bulletin.
So, ask how many Russ are slain,
And if there's any Cossack's ta'en:
Three men I know were kill'd last night,
And one old woman died of fright;
Two Cassacks taken with their bags,
One half starv'd peasant, all in rags.
Oh! this is not enough by half,
'Twill only make the people laugh;
We must have something more—but stay,
Suppose we all get up a play,
To please these simple easy souls,
And serve likewise to gull the Poles;
Talk something about restitution,
And give them a new Constitution:
'Twill serve to make them laugh and merry,
And then 'twill do for Brother Jerry;
For tho' he's but a half-fledg'd thing,
Yet he'll do for a Polish King.
However, I don't feel quite right,
To be oblig'd to stay all night,
 such a nasty dismal place—
 looks so very like disgrace.
 wish to God I'd staid at home,
And nurs'd the little King of Rome;
 I could hire a decent hack,
 d try if I could not get back—
 once the Louvre I could see,
The Devil might hunt the Bear for me.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

[...] Bill was read a third time.

[...]ord, a Committee of Supply [...] exceeding 30,000£. be grant[...]itentiary Houses.—Agreed to.

[...] Militia Act Amendment Bill [...]ead a first time.

[...]ll and the Soldiers' Wives' Bill, [...] time and passed—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

[...]t India Intercourse, the Carnatic Commis[...] Irish Treasury Bills, the Muriatic Acid, [...]blicans Bills, were passed.

[...] FITZGERALD brought in a Bill to exempt [...]ers of certain Cabins in Ireland from the [...]f Tythes on Potatoes.—The Bill was read [...]e.

[...]LLACE moved the Order of the day for the [...]ing into a Committee on the East India [...]but the House being counted, there were [...]mbers present—Adjourned.

## [H]OUSE OF COMMONS.

*MONDAY, JUNE 22.*

[...]VLL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to [...] Royal Highness the Prince Regent to [...]ding Leases of certain parts of the parish [...]th, called Prince's Meadow; which was [...]t time.

*Penal Laws.*—Mr. CANNING said, when [...] and magnitude of the subject which he [...] to press upon the consideration of the [...] the debates which had taken place upon [...]nsidered, and also what anxiety pervaded [...] of the empire, it might be apprehended [...]ould be under the necessity of detaining [...] a long time. If he can forward as a par[...] might be the case, but not doing so, he [...] lay in a narrow question; and till that [...]as set at rest, he thought the empire ne[...] be quiet. He trusted, however, without [...] to former debates, or inflammatory cir-cumstances, to be able to induce the House to look at it as a great state question, surrounded with danger, indeed, but as one which, if he wished to give peace to the Empire, must be entertained; and if he could persuade Gentlemen to lay aside all recollecti on of former debates, he flattered himself he should be able to persuade them to agree to the proposition he was about to submit. One general rule was, that all citizens of the same state were entitled to the same privileges; and if exceptions did exist, the *onus probandi* lay on those who imposed them, to shew their necessity. He also was persuaded, at this time, when we were opposed to an enemy so active and so powerful, no man would controvert the benefit which would result from a measure which would tend to cement in affection every man in the Empire against our inveterate and powerful foe. And the third general principle was, that where there existed, in any State, a great question, which had agitated the Empire for a length of time, without any appearance of adjustment between people of oppsite opinions, it did become the duty of the supreme power, wherever that supreme power might lie, to enterfere and set the question at rest. He was aware there might be two objections—the first, the fear of innovation and change—and the other, the danger of concession. The assertion of fear of innovation carried with it the idea of a system of perfection already adopted,—but he should be glad to know at what period this divine system of things had existed.

The Hon. Gent. then ably illustrated the three general principles he had laid down, and combated objections, but said, he was not ready to propose all the steps necessary to be taken, but he wished to recommend it to the Executive Government to take the steps necessary for the purpose of setting the question at rest, and tell the Catholi[...]y; and he was con[...]ceived they c[...] [con]vinced the Catholics, whatever ebullitions of feeling they might at first express, would ultimately receive the boon, be it whatever it might, with gratitude. He concluded by moving a Resolution—"That this House would, early in the next Session of Parliament, take into consideration state of the Penal Laws, as relating to the Catholics of Ireland, with a view to such a final arrangement as may tend to conciliate all persuasions of his Majesty's subjects, and thus add to the strength, revenue, and safety of the Empire."

Mr. HUTCHINSON seconded the motion.

General MATTHEW proposed, as an amendment,—"That the House should, on Thursday, resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the condition of the Catholic population of Ireland."

Mr. W. POLE always felt that the time would come when the claims of the Catholics must be acceded to: and he conceived it ought to be made a Cabinet question; when it might be declared what ought to be repealed, and what ought not.

Mr. RYDER declared it as his opinion, after every thing he had seen, that no adjustment could be come to, unless a considerable share of political power was conceded to the Catholics; and as he had no hope that sufficient security could be found to authorise such a grant, he could not consent to deceive the Catholics with such a hope as the Resolution of the Right Hon. Gentleman was calculated to hold out.

Mr. FULLER said, that all generous Irishmen were [...]hat the title-deeds of the Con[...] injured. He loved the Irish; [...] race of men, their sentiments [...]s own, for they loved women [...]he did. But with respect to [...]ing its tenets, he had a right [...]ty for this emancipation.

[...] *the* EXCHEQUER in support[...] from a belief that something [...] Catholics; but what that was, [...] further consideration.

[...] the Government praise for its [...]his subject. He looked on the [...] concord, and in that light the [...]ht to view it; and as a mark of [...]ople of England to them, he [...]e considerable effect upon their [...]ster would bring this subject [...] year, he (Mr. G.) would give [...]uld be ready to second and ap[...]

[...]on said, he always entertained principles favourable to the Catholic Claims; but that he had been prevented taking any part in the measures proposed for their emancipation,—in consequence of "insuperable obstacles existing in a certain quarter, to which it was only necessary to allude." These obstacles being now removed, he was of opinion, "that it was impossible any Government formed for the country, founded on the principle of resistance to the Roman Catholics," could long exist. Still, his Lordship admitted, that there was a majority of individuals in the Cabinet who held a different opinion on the subject.

Sir J. C. HIPPESLEY wished to see securities established to protect the Protestant Establishment.

Mr. PONSONBY entered upon the general question of the Catholic Claims, which he strongly supported.

Sir C. BURREL opposed the motion, on the ground of the Resolutions lately passed at the Aggregate Meeting in Dublin.

Mr. WHITBREAD entered into an animated defence of the Catholic Claims, and concluded with pronouncing a high panegyric on his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Grattan), to whom must be conceded the whole merit and the glory of having originally brought forward and persevered in this great measure, until its final accomplishment could be no longer doubtful.

Mr. CANNING, in reply, also paid a high compliment to Mr. Grattan, in whose hands the cause of the Catholics might most safely have been vested; yet he should be much better pleased to see the question placed in the hands of the Executive Government.

The Question was then loudly called for, and strangers were excluded; when General Mathew's Amendment was negatived.

The House then divided on Mr. Canning's motion. Ayes 235—Noes 106—Majority in favour of the Catholics 129. Adjourned at Three o'Clock.

*Orders in Council.*—Mr. BROUGHAM, in moving for the discharge of the Order of the Day for calling over the House on the 18th June, expressed his entire satisfaction at the terms in which the Declaration of the Prince Regent on the Orders in Council was conceived. He trusted their revocation would produce a proper effect, and be taken as they were meant by a Government which he hoped was naturally friendly to us. If, unfortunately, it should happen that this was not the case, he should be the last man to say that the Government of the country ought not to be supported.

Mr. BARING, Mr. WHITBREAD, and Mr. PONSONBY also highly approved of the conduct of Ministers, and congratulated the country on the step that had been adopted.

## *HOUSE OF COMMONS.*

MONDAY, JUNE 29.] Mr. LONG moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the mode of paying Army Prize-money, so far as should go to prevent people from misapplying the money in their hands, and detaing the same beyond the time it *ought* to remain in their possession.—*Leave was given.*

## LONDON,—JULY 25

We last night received a regular series of *Moniteurs* and other French Papers to the 20th inst. The *Moniteurs* contain the *Fourth* and *Fifth Bulletins* of the Army. The Russians have hitherto persevered in destroying their Magazines: and according to the French account, have done this to an enormous extent. It is something that these magazines were also lost to the enemy. Bonaparte does not disguise the cha[grin he] suffered at being disappointed of this booty—and we may conside[r] his charge against the Russians for not hazarding a battle, as a compliment to their prudence.

There is no news of the least consequence in these Papers, relative to the Peninsula.

### FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

"*Wilna, June 30.*

"On [...] the Emperor arrived at two o'clock in the afternoon, in advance towards Wilna, to attack the place, if the Russians were disposed to defend it, or to retard the operations to protect the vast magazines they had therein collected. One Russian division occupied Troki, while another was elevated on the heights of Waka.

"At day-break on the 28th, the King of Naples approached with the light cavalry, and the advanced guard under Gen. Bruyeres. The Prince of Eckmuhl supported them with his corps. The Russians retreated in every direction, and having exchanged a few cannon-shot, they re-crossed with precipitation the Wilna, destroyed the wooden bridge, and consigned to the flames the immense stores of the value of many millions of roubles. More than 150,000 quintals of wheat, a prodigious quantity of oats, and other forage, and much cloathing were consumed. A large supply of arms and ammunition, in which Russia is deficient, were thrown into the river.

"The Emperor at noon made his entry into Wilna: in three hours the bridge was restored, all the carpenters in the place exerted themselves with zeal for that purpose, while the pontooners were engaged in forming another.

"The division of Bruyeres pursued the enemy on the left bank of the stream. In a trifling conflict with the rear-guard 50 carriages were taken from the Russians; some men were killed and wounded, and among the latter was Capt. Segur, of the Hussars. The Polish Light Horse of the Guards made a charge on the right shore of the Wilna, routed, pursued, and made prisoners a number of Cossacks. On the 25th, the Duke of Reggio had crossed the Willia over a bridge near to Kowno; on the 26th he was at Javon, and on the 27th at Chatoni.

"On the 28th there was a conflict. The Duke of Reggio engaged the enemy [...] Develt[...] enemy [...] and was [...] much haste, [...] lost 500 [...]ere many Officers; [...]lled or wounded. O[...]t 50 men. The enemy [...]gazine at Wilkomir; some [...] pillaged by the inhabitants, an[...]been saved. Wilna contains abo[...]00 inhabitants, and has many co[...]ll endowed, and the people are full of [...]sm. Four or five hundred youths of the [Un]iversity, above 18 years of age, and of the most respectable families, have requested to be formed into a Regiment.

"The enemy continues to withdraw towards the Dwina. A great number of Officers of the Staff and dispatches fall into our hands. We now witness the absurdity of the statements published by Russia, of her extensive resources. Two Battalions of each Regiment are only with the army; the third battalions, according to the intercepted correspondenc[e of t]he Officers of the depots or rendezvou[s, do n]ot amount generally to above 120 or 2[...] The Court left Wilna twenty-four h[ours before] they were informed of our having [passed th]e Willia at Kowno. Samogitia and [...] are almost entirely evacuated. The depar[ture] of Bagration for the North, has much weakened the troops intended for the defence of Wolhynia.

"We have yet had no bloody contest. We have been confined to manœuvring, and have made about 1000 prisoners; yet the enemy has lost one capital, and the greater part of the Polish provinces, which are in a state of insurrec[tion] against them. All the magazines of the 1st, 2d, and 3d lines, the result of two years labor, and estimated at 20 millions of roubles, have been either a prey to the flames, or have fallen under our power The head-quarters of the French army are established on the spot where the Court was held during six weeks.

"Under the present circumstances of the Russian army, supposing it could have had any chance of success, the protection of Wilna was worth the hazard of a battle, but especially in the condition in which we found it, with a tripple line of magazines, which was surely sufficient to induce a General to adventure something for its defence. A few manœuvres have, however, put the French armies in possession of a considerable portion of the Polish provinces, of the capital, and of three lines of magazines. The effects at Wilna have bee[n set] on fire so hastily as to leave much that is valuable in our hands."

The Fifth Bulletin is dated Wilna, July 6, and it is of less importance than the above: a heavy storm had impeded the operations of the French Army; but the Russians Corps are represented as moving in a state of the greatest uncertainty.

The Moniteur contains some documents relative to the projected re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland. It is pretty clear from the act of confederation that the King of Saxony will be promoted to the [Throne] of Pol[and].

The Pope is arrive[d ...] Maria Louisa at St. Clo[ud].

The *Moniteur* also g[...] attack being made [...] take or destroy a Frenc[h ...] Laignegiia, near Genoa[...] the English failed. W[...] a different story from [...] 26th a[...] happened i[...]

The harvest [...] ces of France, and it p[...] ductive.

A singular phenomen[on ...] of Marseilles on the 24[...] the port dry for a con[...] turned with an impetu[...] bove its customary hei[ght ...] learn in time, that th[...] some convulsions of th[...]

This morning an An[...] ing advices from Go[...] inst. A report prevail[...] 9th, of a battle having [...] the French lost 6000 m[...] Russians continued to [...] clamation of the Governor of Riga, it would appear that an attempt would be made to defend that fortress. We hear nothing of the state of our relations with Sweden.

We regret to state, that dispatches have been received from Sir James Saumarez this morning, which positively state that the Turks have again declared war against Russia.—*Sun.*

The Thames (outward-bound,) having sprung her bowsprit, put into the Cape of Good Hope, the 8th May last, but was expected to get it repaired, and to sail for Bencoolen on the 18th of the same month.

The Iphigenia, Captain Curtis, arrived at St. Helena two days prior to the sailing of the convoy thence, under the Phæton. She was to sail on her return to England on the 15th of June.

We understand that the Secretary or Aide-de-camp of General Moreau is still in town, and has daily interviews with Ministers.

## MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At the Mount, on the 29th ult. the Lady of Captain Barrow, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the Presidency, on the 24th instant, Lieut. Colonel C. D. Bruce, of the 25th Regt. N. I.

On Friday, the 29th ult. Thomas Sydenham, Esq. Registrar of the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small Debts.

At Trincomallee, on the 8th ult. Captain English, of H. M. 66th Regiment.

At the same place, on the 2d ult. Lieut. N. I. Smith, of the same corps.

On the 18th September last, at sea, on his voyage to China, for the recovery of his health, Lieutenant Mansfield Plenderleath, Adjutant of the 3d Regiment Native Cavalry.

## BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 12th ult. at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Young, Capt. W. H. Wood, of the H. C. European Regiment, and Aid-de-Camp to the Lieut. Governor of Java, to Miss Amelia Anderson, eldest Daughter of the late Major John Anderson.

On Sunday the 10th ult. at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. John Brown, Merchant, of Chittagong, to Miss Elizabeth Freitas.

At Patna, on the 29th Jan. by the Rev. Daniel Corrie, Mr. Robert Anderson, to Miss Aurora D'Roza, the only Daughter of Mr. A. F. D'Roza, of Bhaugulpore.

BIRTHS.—On Saturday, the 9th ultimo, the Lady of A. G. Paterson, Esq. of a Son.

On Wednesday, the 6th ultimo, the Lady of Charles Pattison, Esq. of a Son.

Lately, at Burdwan, the Lady of Captain Lumley, Commanding the Burdwan Provincial Battalion, of a Daughter.

At Bedaire, near Rajemahal, on the 4th ultimo, Mrs. Arthur Johnson, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 8th ultimo, Mary, the infant Daughter of Arthur Hogue, Esq.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 2d ultimo, Mr. William Maclew, Indigo Planter.

*MADRAS,*—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, SECOND LINE, POPHAM'S BROADWAY.

[It is r]equested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER, who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Agent of the Press, who will pay attention to [the]ir order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same, in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

# Third Addt. Sup. to the Madras Courier Extra.---Friday, Feb. 2, 1813.

## *Important Russian State Papers.*

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JAN. 23.
*Foreign Office January 23.*

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, has been received by Vicount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from his Excellency Gen. Visc. Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

St Petersburgh, Jan. 2.

MY LORD—I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship copies of two proclamations, together with a nominal list of the General Officers who have taken prisoners by the Russian armies which I have just received from Wilna, but which have not yet been published here. No further official intelligence of military operations has been received here since my last. Private letters of the 30th, from Liebau, mention, that the French troops stationed at that place marched, on the 22d of December, for Memel; from which it appears impossible that they should not have been cut off, if they attempted Tilsit, which was occupied on the 11th by Count Wittgenstein, who was nearer to Konigsberg. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

### DECLARATION.

At the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the Emperor, my master, directs me to declare that this step is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations.

Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct at all times, his Imperial Majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterised his policy are still the same, after the decisive successes with which Divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These his Majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, being at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered his loss of power. It is to Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of his Imperial Majesty to put an end to the calamities with which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her King the friendship which he preserves for him, and to restore to the Monarchy of Frederic its eclat and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian Majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank declaration ought to produce, will, under such circumstances, take that part alone which the wisdom of his people and the interest of his States demand. Under this conviction, the Emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two Powers, and to endeavour, within the Prussian provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit, the evils which for a short ... st result from their occupation

(Signe)d) The Marshal Commander-in-Chief of the Armies.

PRINCE KOUTOUSOFF SMOLENSKO.

### PROCLAMATION.

...e Emperor of all the Russians was ...ed, by a war of aggression, to take ... or the defence of his States, his Imperial ...ty, from the accuracy of his combinati... was enabled to form an estimate of the im... nt results which that war might produce ... respect to the independence of Europe. ... most heroic constancy, the greatest sacri... have led to a series of triumphs; and ... he Commander in Chief, Prince Koutou... olensko, led his victorious troops be... Niemen, the same principles still con... o animate the Sovereign. At no period ... ssia been accustomed to practise that ... so much resorted to in modern wars, of ... rating, by false statements, the success ... arms. But with whatever modesty her ... might now be penned, they would ap... redible. Ocular witnesses are necessary ... the facts to France, to Germany, and ... before, the slow progress of truth will ... countries with mourning and conster... Indeed it is difficult to conceive that in ... ign of only four months duration, ... prisoners should have been taken from ... besides 900 pieces of cannon, forty ... colours, and all the waggon train ... of the army. A list of the names ... Generals taken is hereunto annexed. ... to form an estimate from that ... umber of superior and subaltern of... en. It is sufficient to say, that out of ... en (exclusive of Austrians) who pe... nto the heart of Russia, not 20,000 of ... n if they should be favored by for... ll ever revisit their country. The man... ich the Emperor Napoleon repassed ... ian frontiers, can assuredly be no secret to Europe. So much glory, and advantages, cannot, however, change the personal disposition of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russians. The grand principles of the independence of Europe, have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy is fixed to his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for 20 years. It is their Government whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favorable again presents itself, and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis, to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquility and individual happiness.

LIST OF GENERALS TAKEN.

St. Genies, General of Brigade; Ferriere, Chief of the Neapolitan Staff; Bonami, General of Brigade; Almeiras, General of Division; Burth, General of Brigade; Meriage, ditto; Klingel, ditto; Preussing, ditto; Camus, do.; Bl'liard, ditto; Partono, General of Division; Delitre, Chief of the Staff; Tyszkiewiez, General of Brigade; Wasilewski; Angereau, General of Brigade; Komenski, ditto; L'Enfantin, ditto; D'Orsan, ditto; Sanson; Pelletier, General of Division, Freir Pego, General of Brigade; Matuszewiez, General of Artillery; Konopka, General of Brigade; Eliser; Blammont, General of Brigade; Cordelier, ditto; Pouget, ditto; Prowbask, ditto; Cauthrise, ditto; Dziwanowski, ditto; Lefebvre, ditto; Zajonczell, General of Division; Guillaume, ditto; Vrede, ditto; Seran, ditto; Vivier, do.; Gussaint, ditto; Norman, ditto; Jwanowski, ditto; Roeder, ditto; Troussaint, ditto; Valencia, ditto; Borstell, ditto.

*Admiralty Office, January 23.*

Copy of a Letter from Captain Rowley, of His Majesty's Ship the Eagle, addressed to Rear-Admiral Freemantle, and transmitted to John Wilson, Croker, Esq. by Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew.

Eagle, off Ancona, Sept. 23.

SIR—I have to acquaint you, that having anchored this ship on the 16th inst. in consequence of calms, off Cape Maistro, I directed the First Lieutenant, during the night to lie off the Cape with the three barges, to intercept the enemy's coasting trade; and that on the following day I weighed and anchored off the Po, where I was joined by the barges, with two gun-boats and fifteen vessels laden with oil, each vessel carrying from a 6 to an 8-pounder, which had been captured by the boats that day: the particulars of this gallant affair reflect the greatest honour on the officers and men employed in it. In the morning a convoy of 23 sail, with two gun boats, were perceived standing towards Goro, which, on the barges approaching, drew up in line of battle, under cover of a four-gun battery, and the beach lined with armed people, with the two gun-boats advanced in their front. Lieut. Cannon, with the whole of his small force, instantly attacked and carried the largest gun-boat, and turned the guns upon the convoy, whilst he performed the same manœuvre, with equal success, on the second, and then directed his attention to the convoy, which after some resistance, struck their colours, excepting two who made their escape. Not being able to mann all of them, six were burnt, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. When I consider, Sir, the strong position the enemy were in, each vessel carrying a heavy gun, besides musketry, under the protection of two gun-boats, flanked by a fort, and the shallowness of the channel occasioned our boats to be frequently aground, while rowing up, to make the attack, I feel I should neither be doing my duty, or justice to my own feeling, were I not to recommend most strongly to your notice the officers employed on this service; and sorry am I that this recommendation can no longer benefit Lieutenant Cannon, who died of his wounds on the 22d. In the death of this *gallant* young man the country has lost one of its most promising officers, and I have deeply to regret the loss of a most valuable and tried First Lieutenant. He has left two brothers, midshipmen on board the ship, one of whom has served his time, and passed examination for a Lieutenant, and has also frequently distinguished himself in action. A list of the killed and wounded I have the honour of enclosing. Lieutenant Festing, on whom the command devolved, on Lieutenant Cannon's being wounded, deserves much credit in continuing the attack, and conducting the captured vessels out.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. ROWLEY, Capt.

Rear-Admiral Freemantle, &c.

A List of Killed and Wounded in the Boats of His Majesty's Ship Eagle.

Augustus Cannon, First Lieutenant, severely wounded (since dead); T. Wharton, ordinary seaman, killed; W. Slater, landman, dangerously wounded, (since dead); E. Jones, C. Trith, and G. Watson, able, slightly wounded.

(Signed) C. ROWLEY, Capt.

Copies of two letters from Capt. Hoste of His Majesty's Ship the Bacchante, addressed to Rear-Admiral Freemantle, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq, by Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew.

H. M. Ship Bacchante, at anchor off Rovigno, Sept. 1, 1812.

SIR—Having received information that several vessels were lading with ship-timber for the Venetian Government, at Port Lema, on the coast of Istrim, I yesterday evening detached the boats of this ship, under the direction of Lieutenant O'Brien, First Lieutenan, to bring them out, which I am happy to say he completely effected, though they were under the protection of one French xebeck of three guns and two French gun-boats. Lieut. O'Brien received information of this unexpected force of the enemy, from two merchant vessels he captured at the entrance of the part, and who stated their force to be very superior to his own, notwithstanding this he proceeded to the attack, and very gallantly carried them by boarding, as well as the timber vessels. At day light I had the pleasure of seeing the whole of this division of the enemy, and the convoy of seven vessels, coming towards the ship. I am happy to say, this service has been executed without loss on our part, which I consider as chiefly owing to the arrangements of Lieut. O'Brien, the gallantry and promptitude with which he led the boats to attack, and the brave determined support he received from those under his command.—He speaks in high terms of Lieut. Gosling, Third Lieutenant, Lieut. Haig, of the Royal Marines, and the officers and men under his orders in the different boats, for their gallantry and coolness. The enemy's force consisted of La Tisiphone, French national xebeck, of three guns, one six pounder, and two three-pounders, and 28 men; gun boat No. 1, one 9-pounder, two three-pounders, and 24 men; gun-boat, No 2, one nine-pounder and 20 men; intended for the protection of the trade on the coast of Istria from Pola to Trieste.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, Captain.

Rear-Admiral Freemantle, &c.

H. M. Ship Bacchante, Sept. 18, 1812.

SIR—I have the honour to inform you, that this morning, at day-break, I discovered an enemy's convoy between Tremite and Vasto, on the coast of Apulia, standing along shore to the North West—Calm and baffling winds prevented my closing with them in the ship, and I therefore detached the boats under the command of Lieut O'Brien, First of this ship, to endeavour to intercept them, which, I am happy to say, he completely succeeded in. I had an opportunity from the ship of seeing the nature of this service, and the gallantry displayed in the execution of it. The merchant vessels, on the approach of the boats, anchored, and hauled their vessels aground, leaving eight armed vessels to protect them outside, who took up an excellent position for that purpose. The crews of the convoy quitted their vessels, and lined a thick wood astern of them, well adapted for their defence, and bush fighting, and which completely commanded the coast. In this situation they awaited our boats, which were led to the attack by Lieut. O'Brien with his accustomed gallantry, and I want words, Sir, to convey to you my admiration of the determined manner in which this service was performed, the boats pushing through a very heavy fire of grape and musketry, carried every thing before them, boarding and driving the enemy from their vessels in every direction; the marines at the same time landing, forced them from their position in the wood, leaving our brave men in quiet possession of this valuable convoy, consisting of 26 vessels, laden chiefly with oil and almonds from Barri, bound to Venice, a list of which I enclose herewith, with a statement of their armed force.—Lieut. O'Brien was most ably seconded by Lieut. Hood, second of this ship, Lieutenant Haig, of the Royal Marines, (who lets no opportunity escape of distinguishing himself), and speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the whole of the petty officers and seamen employed with him. It is with additional pleasure I have to state, that our loss has been but trifling, two seamen wounded only, and those not dangerously.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, Captain.

Rear-Admiral Freemantle, &c.

List of vessels captured by the boats of H. M. Ship Bacchante, between Tremite and Vasto, on the coast of Apulia, on the 18th September, 1812.

Audre Roguig, of one 12-pounder, three swivels, and 16 men.

Vincenza del Mondo, of one 12 pounder, three swivels, and 16 men.

Nicolo Pascolicio, of one 12-pounder, and 16 men

Vessel, name unknown, one 12-pounder, and 12 men.

10 THE COURIER,—JANUARY 25.

"KONIGSBERG, 30.

"The truth of the Private accounts lately received here, concerning the accuracy of the war in Ruffia, is now confirmed, as the Prefborg Newspaper, No. 39, ftates, among other matters, that the notification of the taking of Kaluga mentioned in the Paris papers, is difcovered to be without foundation. There now exifts no doubt of the hafty flight of the Emperor Napoleon from Ruffia, nor of the fact of his having in his flight left his baggage, ammunition and connon, by whole hundreds, as a booty to his enemies.—St. Peterfburgh Gazette, Dec. 22.

"NESTERIE NOWOGOROD, DEC. 8.

Laft week, many people of rank, who had ftaid at this place whilft Mofcow was in the enemy's poffeffion, again departed from hence.

ELSINOUR, JAN. 13.

Letters have this evening been received from Copenhagen of the 12th inft. ftating that the Pruffian army under Gen. D'York had furrendered, and that the Ruffian army was within a few miles of Konigfberg.

JANUARY 16.

Private accounts received by the German Mail mention, that what French remain are to proceed behind the Oder, and add that this was refolved upon after the lofs of a battle at Tabeau.

At Berlin a riot took place at the Theatre. The King was present, when a Pruffian General exclaimed—"Vive L'Empereur Alexander,"—His Majefty called for filence, but the audience become fo clamorous, that the play could not be finifhed.—The King is greatly enraged at General D'York for furrendering.

Paris Papers have arrived to the 20th. They are as ususal, brief and meagre in their communications from the North; but there are two or three articles which are of importance, inafmuch as they furnifh additional proofs of the hopelefs ftate of their affairs. On the 1ft. Murat left Konigfberg with his troops and marched to the Eaft; whether to look for Macdonald, and attempt to bring him off in fafety, we know not. But he returned to Konigfberg at night, and on the 2d, he evacuated the place and retired to Elbieg. On the next day Macdonald himfelf reached Konigfberg "with a part (a very fmall part indeed) of the corps d'armee under his command," fays the French account. Five more French Generals have reached Berlin in the fame manner, we dare say, as all the others have done, by running away from their troops in difguife. General Baraguay D'Hilliers died at Berlin on the 6th, probably of the wounds he had received: he was one of Buonaparte's beft Generals; he was once a prisoner in this country. The facts, which cannot be concealed from the French army of the defertion of the French Generals, cannot fail to make a deep impreffion on the troops in any frefh campaign. It muft deftroy their confidence in them, and tend merely to difhearten the soldiers. They will not encounoter difficulties, dangers, and privations, with fortitude and spirit, when they know how likely they are to be abandon in the midst of those difficulties and perils.

At a great Council of State at Vienna, at which the Emperor of Austria assisted in person, it was decreed, that the Treaty of Alliance with France should not be infrnged. It appears then that it was a matter of discussion whether it should or not. At Vienna, as well as Paris, they talk in exaggerated terms of the military force that is to be called out, An army of reserve of 120,000 men is to be formed; and so it will—on paper. The resources of the Austrian Monarch are at present inadequate to the maintenance of such a force. Hungary is disinclined to the war, and hence one of the main sources of supply is cut off.

The Proclamation of the Emperor of Russia which we have already communicated the substance was published in Saturday's Gazette, accompanied with a declaration from the Prince Smolenski. They are wise and political documents, and the clear and decisive expression of the sentiments and intentions of the Russian Monarch will pave the way for the entrance of his troops into the Prussian States. It were absurd to suppose that his Prussian Majesty would not eagerly accept the offer of the Emperor Alexander, were he not in the custody of French Generals and a prisoner in his capital. He is what the legitimate sovereign of Spain, is under the yoke of Bonaparte, and must be considered as such by the powers at war with France. Yet some effort might surely be made by him, and some advantage taken of the present disposition of the people of Berlin. If they cannot be restrained from the expression at the Theatres and in the streets, of their hatred of the French, and their admiration of the Russians, they could easily be incited to attempts of greater importance and to deeds of nobler daring. In the exclamation of a Prussian General at the Theatre, of Long live the Emperor Alexander, must have seen what the wishes of his sub... were, whilst he must have felt the keen ... proach levelled at himself:—If he were to ... an appeal to his subjects, and call upon ... to rally round him, would not the appea... answered with eagerness and enthusiasm? ... French force, we see, is not strong enough to keep down the people. Where is that gallant heart, Blucher? This is the time for such a man; he is dreaded by the enemy, adored by the Prussians, & his appearance at this critical moment would work wonders. There can be neither honour nor even safety in his Prussian Majesty's adherence to Buonaparte—the Corsican has already marked him out for destruction, and if ever he repair the disasters of his arms, he will make the defection of the Prussian Army, and the present feelings and sentiments of the Prussian people, a pretext for de-

stroying the last vestige of Prussia as a seperate kingdom, and for dethroning the Monarch.

## THE ARMY.

(CIRCULAR.)

*Horse-Guards, 15th November, 1812.*

It has been represented to his Royal Highness, the Commander in Chief, that in many instances, the Officers commanding regiments of Militia, have granted the non-Commissioned Officers and privates of their Corps, furloughs, with a view to their enlisting men in the Counties beyond the limits allowed by the Militia Laws, which has been found not only materially to interfere with the recruiting of the Army and Militia, but is contrary to Act of Parliament.

The Commander in-Chief has therefore deemed it necessary to call the attention of Officers commanding regiments of Militia to this irregularity, & to require that they do in future strictly conform to the instructions on this head, by confining the recruiting for their regiments to the Counties to which the regiments immediately belong, and the Counties adjacent, as prescribed by Act of Parliament:—And his Royal Highness is pleased to order that any man belonging to the Militia who shall be found enlisting men in any County in which his regiment is not authorised to recruit, shall be immediately apprehended and placed in confinement, with a view to his being brought to trial for a breach of orders.

General Officers in command, and inspecting Field Officers and parties employed on the recruiting service, will take care, as far as may depend on them, that the aforegoing order is strictly complied with.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

Officers commanding regiments of cavalry have been ordered to register in a book the age, size, and description of the horses, the names and residence of the persons of whom they were bought, and the date of their purchase.

Orders have been issued from the Horse-Guards this week for the reinforcements for the regiments on service to proceed for embarkation from the different regimental depots.

Ensign CONSIDIAN embarked with one hundred recruits from Tilbury Fort for the Isle of Wight on the 24th instant.

Detachments from the 2d battalion of the 61st in Ireland, and from the 94th in Scotland, are on their march for embarkation.

The 29th regiment, 800 strong, as called in its detached parties, and will proceed from Windsor forthwith to embark for foreign service.

The 7th Dragoon Guards will be replaced by the Bays at Manchester, on the 1st of February.

The Ross-shire Militia have received a route from Glasgow to Paisley and the neighbourhood.

We sincerely lament to hear that the gallant Colonel SKERRETT has lost the use of his feet in the last campaign in Spain. He was left with his brigade with the important charge to cover the retreat of the Army from the Tagus, which he conducted with great ability: upon their return he was left to protect the fords of the Tagus. The French occupied the opposite bank of the river, with 6000 men, & eight pieces of cannon: he resisted this force for 30 hours with his small brigade, and killed great numbers, when he was ordered to retire.

COURT-MARTIAL.—Copy of the letter addressed by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to Lieutenant-General Wynyard, or Officer commanding the troops in North Britain, dated.

"HORSE-GUARDS, JAN. 2, 1813.

"SIR—Having laid before the PRINCE REGENT the proceedings of a General Court Martial, held in Edinburgh Castle, on the 15th of October, 1812, and continued by adjournments to the 21st of the same month, for the trial of Captain JAMES HAMILTON, of the 3d West India regiment, who was arraigned upon the under mentioned charges, viz.

"1st. For conduct highly subversive of military discipline, in addressing to me an improper letter, under date 17th September, 1812, complaining falsely of my conduct towards him, while a Captain in the 94th regiment, and under my command.

"2d. For writing and publishing, or circulating (in September, 1812), a false ungentlemanlike letter, under date 24th of that month, prejudicial to my character, and that of Captain Kingdom, of the 94th regiment.

"3d. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in waylaying me, and, in company with another person, assaulting me, on the streets of Edinburgh, on or about the 24th day of the said month, September 1812.

"JAMES ALLAN,

"Major 94th Regiment, Com. Depot."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

"The Court having inclosed, and deliberately considered the charges, defence, evidence on both sides, and whole proceedings, is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the first and second charges.

"Under the third charge, the Court acquits the prisoner of the first part thereof, viz. the way-laying; but finds him guilty of the assault, though not in company with another person.

"In respect of those parts of the charges of which the prisoner has been found guilty, being in breach of the articles of war, the Court sentence the prisoner to be dismissed from his Majesty's service."

I am to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness [illegible] pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court. You will therefore acquaint me with the day upon which the sentence is made known to the prisoner, Captain Hamilton, as from that day he will cease to receive pay in his Majesty's service.

I am, &c. (Signed)

FREDERICK, Commander in Chief.

## THE ARMY.

### PERTHSHIRE MILITIA.

(Copy) Whitehall, Jan. 14, 1813.

Sir,—I am commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint your Royal Highness, that having received a memorial from certain substitutes of the Perthshire regiment of militia, claiming a release from their military service at the end of ten years from the date of their enrolment, and grounding their claim on certain clauses of the 42d of the King cap. 91. His Royal Highness has been pleased notwithstanding the irregular conduct on the part of the petitioners in failing to make their representation, in the first instance through their commanding Officer to the Commander in Chief, to direct that the case should be referred to the Law Servants of the Crown, whose opinion in obedience to the commands of his Royal Highness, I have the honour to enclose.

I have it also in command to recommend to your Royal Highness, that immediate steps be taken to inform the petitioners through their Commanding Officer of this opinion upon their case and that your Royal Highness will be pleased at the same time to express, in the strongest manner the confident expectation of the Prince Regent of the entire and complete acquiescence of the petitioner in this clear and conclusive exposition of the law and his Royal Highness's persuasion that the discharge of their military duties, until the term of their service shall legally and regularly expire will be marked by the same zeal, loyalty, and obedience, by which it has been hitherto distinguished.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, &c.

I am likewise commanded to acquaint your Royal Highness, that since the receipt of the Memorial, from the Perthshire Substitutes, the Prince Regent has received others from the Berwickshire and Lanarkshire Regiments of Militia; but as they are precisely similar, his Royal Highness has not thought it necessary to order them to be referred to His Majesty's Law Servants for their opinion upon them.

I am, Sir,

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

Copy of a Circular Letter addressed by the Adjutant General to the General Officers commanding Districts in Great Britain:—

Horse Guards, 14th January, 1813.

I have received the Commander in Chief's commands to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter, which he has received from the Secretary of State, conveying the opinion of his Majesty's Principal Law Servants on the claim preferred by certain soldiers, serving as substitutes in regiments of Militia of North Britain.

The Commander in Chief had hoped, that the very clear and decided opinion which was given on the claims of the soldiers of this description in the Circular Letter, which, by his Royal Highness's direction, I had the honour of addressing to you on the 12th of November, could not have failed of convincing them of the error under which they were acting; and he cannot but observe on the irregularity of their conduct on the present occasion, in having passed by their Comanding Officer, and having addressed themselves immediately to the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness, however, derives this satisfaction from the irregularity of their proceeding, that, in the first place, they will perceive that no consideration is allowed to intervene, or impede, the examination into any claim of a soldier, however erroneously founded, whenever it is stated in terms consistent with discipline, and there are grounds to trust it is urged with a persuasion on the part of the claimant, that it is a legal and a fair one; and, in the second, that this question, which has for some time agitated the minds of the persons concerned, will now be finally decided by the highest authority.

In transmitting to you this document, I am directed to signify to you the Commander in Chief's commands, that you immediately communicate the same to the Officers in the command of regiments of North British Militia in the District under your command, and that you at the same time signify to them his Royal Highness's expectation, that they will personally explain to their men the result of the reference which has been made to the Crown Lawyers, and impress on the mind of each individual the confidence which the Commander in Chief entertains that they will continue, to the legal period of their military service, to perform their duty as faithful and obedient soldiers; and it will at the same time be highly necessary to explain to them, that if, after the fair and indulgent investigation which has been given to this business, any soldier should allow himself to be so far misled, as to make this erroneous and unfounded claim the cause of any proceeding contrary to his military duty and engagements, he may be assured, that the same will be considered as a most grave offence against discipline, and will be met with all the rigour and severity which an offence of that nature, under such aggravated circumstances, would demand.

I have the honour to be,

your very obedient humble servant,

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen.

## LONDON,—JANUARY 28, 1813.

We are sorry to mention, that letters received from the Russian Armies, state the death of Lord Tyrconnel, at Wilna. His Lordship was a most gallant and enterprising officer; following the victorious career of the Russian armies as a volunteer. His last letters to his friends were dated the day before his death, and they were full of expressions of exultation at the overthrow of the French Army. According to his Lordship's estimate, from the instant that the French left Smolensko, the average number of human beings found frozen to death on the roads, was 1500 daily! Lord Tyrconnel is said to have fallen a victim to his having gone into a cold bath, when in a state of perspiration, arising from excessive fatigue, a practice we believe, peculiar to the Russians. He died after a few hours illness.

We understand, that our Government has requested that of Russia to send General Lefebvre to England, having broken his parole of honour here.

Private accounts from the Coast inform us that a plan had been adopted by the French Government, to obtain a return of all the Horses kept in the kingdom, previous to a call upon the people to give up a portion of them for the benefit of the state.

It has been discovered within these few days, that forgeries to an immense extent have lately been committed by an individual. The person charged with them is a man of considerable note in the mercantile world, being Mr. Parry a merchant, of Devonshire-square, who is accused of having forged upon a house in the City, to the amount of 60,000l.; and in the whole, in bills of exchange, drafts, &c. to the amount of upwards of 100,000l. The discovery was made on Saturday last, when a meeting took place between Mr. Parry and the parties forged upon; and although the latter was satisfied as to his guilt, and sufficient proof thereof, yet they were so credulous as to suffer him to go at large, and to believe his promise to meet them again on Monday. At the appointed time on Monday he did not attend, as might have been expected. On enquiry it was ascertained, that he left the parties charging him with the offence on Saturday, and went off to his Country-house in Whetstone, which place he left again on Sunday and came to London. He was seen on that day in Bishopsgate-street, in the City-road, and in other places in the neighbourhood. On Monday, when he did not attend the promised meeting, enquiry was made at his town and country-house, and he not having slept at either on Sunday night, there is no doubt he absconded on the evening of that day, with a view to leave England, or that he is concealed in London, or within a few miles thereof.

A Gentleman, who left Berlin on the 2d instant, states that French Officers of the highest rank were daily coming into that City, and such was their altered tone and condition, that he himself saw them lying by dozens on beds of straw, some sick and others wounded. The Sound was frozen over, and sledges passed and re-passed between Landscroon and Copenhagen. General Sarrazin had been ordered to leave Sweden.

### SUBSTANCE OF THE

## EMPEROR ALEXANDER'S *PROCLAMATION.*

DATED DECEMBER 12, 1812, N. S.

The [illegible]ion states the necessity of keeping up a military [illegible] adequate to the circumstances of the times. Russia having been invaded by an enemy, leading armies from almost every European nation, has been obliged to make enormous sacrifices; and though, by the aid of the Divine Providence, those armies have been entirely dispatched, and their poor remains are seeking safety in a precipitate flight, yet it becomes necessary to maintain the glory of the Empire, by such a military establishment as shall insure permanent security. The arm of the Giant is broken, but his destructive strength must be prevented from reviving: and his power over nations, who serve him out of terror, must be taken away. Russia, extensive, rich, and pacific, seeks no conquests,—wishes not to dispose of thrones. She desires tranquility for herself, and for all. She will not, however, suffer the wicked so to abuse her moderation, as to endanger the well-being of herself, or of other nations. Painful as it is to call upon my loyal and affectionate people for new exertions, yet it would be still more painful to see them exposed to calamity for the want of an adequate defence: and that the most grievous calamities would result from the success of her late invaders, is evident, from the enormities they have already committed. The Emperor trusts in God and his brave armies, which shall be raised to that imposing number, which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of what has been purchased by so many labours, and sacrifices and so much blood. In consequence, it is ordered:—

1. That there shall be a general levy throughout the empire of eight men in every 500.

2. That the government of the Pultowa, Chernigoff, Courland, Wilna, Grodno, Minsk, Bialystock, Tarnopol, and Georgia, be exempted.

3. That Siberia shall have a seperate regulation.

4. That the land-owners and citizens, who have furnished men to the Militia, shall be exempted from this levy.

5. That the levy shall be commenced in each government within two weeks, and ended within four, from the publication of this order.

## *GOTTENBURGH and HELIGOLAND MAILS.*

### HELIGOLAND, JAN. 12.

A small vessel has just arrived here from the Continent, which brings the pleasing intelligence, that the Russians have entered Konigsberg, and that another part of their army was proceeding to Memel where they expected to find large supplies of corn, and a vast accumulation of ammunition and military stores of every description. It is even asserted confidently, and generally believed, that they are already in possession of Dantzic, the enemy not being in a condition to oppose resistance to their Progress.

### MEMEL, JAN. 2.

The Russians have taken possession of this place in an amicable way. They were received with open arm by the military and inhabitants of every denomination. The Russians were, on the 31st ult. within twelve German miles of Konigsberg, and are no doubt 'ere now, in possession of that important garrison. The remains of the French army are flying in all directions before the victorious Russians. They are reduced to such an extremity of suffering, as to be literally dying by hundreds.

### GOTTENBURGH, JAN. 21.

Letters received from Hamburgh state, that the King of Prussia is to go to Breslau with 5000 troops and that the Russians are expected at Berlin.

Murat is said to have arrived at Elbing, with the Grand Army, consisting of 13,000 men.

### COPENHAGEN, JAN. 2.

We have accounts here that the Austrian corps is hastening back to Austrian Gallicia. It is supposed Macdonald will not be be able to effect his retreat from Courland. By intelligence from Russia, we are informed that Wittgenstein was manœuvring to cut Macdonald, and that he had already made 12,000 prisoners.

It is stated, that many Generals of the first note have passed through Posen, and neighbouring towns alone and incogniti upon post-horses: among others, Bassa, Lefebre Murat, &c. &c. The Grand Army no longer exists, as the soldiers refused to fight any longer.

### ST. PETERSBURGH, DEC. 12.

Intelligence from the army, which is published at the head-quarters, contains the following articles in addition to many others, describing instances of the heroism in the Russian armies:—

Whilst our armies continue to be at the enemy, the inhabitants of several Governments are burning with desire to bring every thing in their power as offering to their native country.

This noble feeling in their fellow citizens animates the warriors with fresh courage, and they wish not to taste the sweets of the peace until they have destroyed the insolent foe, who by his invasion has profaned the land of our fathers.

This holy flame of love for our native country warms all ranks. We lately informed our countrymen and brethren, of the manly efforts of our worthy peasantry towards the destruction of the enemy. We now consider it as a pleasing duty to lay a conduct of other ranks of people before the public.

The inhabitants of the town of Hursh and Kaluga have already, at sundry times, sent official persons from their body to his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the armies to render him their heartfelt acknowledgments. They, and the inhabitants of the Government Kasan, have offered to deliver half-pelisses for our warriors.

Mr. Skarskniskji a land owner in the Government of Cherson, has, with the consent of his mother, given 100 out of 1000, which is the population of their common estates, and none of whom are above 35 years of age, clothed and provided them with saddle-horses, and has engaged to pay the common soldiers out of his own purse as long as the war continues, and having put himself at their head has joined the active army.

### RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

ADMIRAL TSCHICOFF REPORTS TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, UNDER DATE 11TH DECEMBER (N. S.), ON HIS MARCH 20 VERSTS FROM WILNA, AS FOLLOWS:

Since my report of the 17th (29th) November, I have pursued the enemy with all possible speed, and allowed him no repose either by night or day. In the first days we were rather detained by his having destroyed the bridges, but a few hours were sufficient to put them in repair again.

"I afterwards proceeded by forced marches; the [illegible] drove him from several of his encampment, forced him to march by night, and took several cannon and some prisoners from him.

"From passing the Beresina, as far as Wilna, we have taken 150 pieces of artillery, upwards of 700 boxes of cartridges and rammers, and so great a number of baggage waggons, that the road in several places is choaked with them. We have likewise captured two standards, some Generals and several thousand prisoners. His rear guard has been attacked [illegible] so that he is flying in disorder, and without [illegible] the men drop down with faintness, and, thrown into despair, surrender themselves. The enemy's loss does not amount to less than 30,000 men; the roads are covered with their killed and wounded, and men dying with cold.

"Punishment follows so quick on these miscreants that they fall victims to the flames in the dwellings which they have set fire, and have frozen to death the very houses which they have destroyed by breaking the doors and windows.

"We have this day been carried into Wilna on their shoulders. They have not succeeded in carrying off any thing from thence. Exclusive of the 150 pieces of artillery aforesaid, a great number of cannon have fallen into our hands; all the magazines are full. Among the great number of sick and wounded, are several Generals.

"My vanguard is pursuing them close at their heels. Lieutenant-General Tseaphlig has particularly distinguished himself, and by his rapid and incessant pursuit of the enemy, there never passes a day in which he does not come up with him two or three times, and force him to leave cannon and chests of cartridges behind him.

"One of Marshal Oudinot's Adjutants, who was [illegible] behind by the Marshal to wait for his rear-guard, as to obtain information from them of the strength of the corps which was in pursuit of them, was made prisoner in Aschmany: and as the rear-guard had meanwhile been made prisoners and cut up, this young man was most astonished, when, instead of their rear, he beheld our vanguard—he could not conceive how it came there.

"The prisoner confirms the intelligence that Napoleon is no longer able to conceal his difficult situation; that the whole army, sinking under their fatigue, are murmuring, and becoming dangerous to him. A few days ago we took a great a great number of his guards. I have had several times for my habitation the same house which he had only quitted a few hours previously; and he has several times taken himself off at the moment when the skirmishing commenced between my van-guard and his rear."

[From the *St. Petersburgh Gazette*, Dec. 18.]

"The Adjutant-General Marquis Paulu[illegible] His Imperial Majesty, under date the 19th [illegible] from Riga, as follows:—

"Since my last most submissive report t[illegible] jesty no operations have taken place with[illegible] excepting his having, with a small numb[illegible] the advanced piquet of the post stationed a[illegible] probably for the purpose of reconnoit[illegible] tuation there. No material alteration [illegible] place in the enemy's position.

"The head-quarters of Marshal Ma[illegible] remains at Statgen. His army is 25 or [illegible] strong. The General of Division Grandje[illegible] Nerft. His corps; which is composed of Ba[illegible] Poles, to the amount of 10 battalions of inf[illegible] squadrons of cavalry, and 12 pieces of artil[illegible] Nerft, Pondel, and other places in the adjac[illegible]try."

The Moniteur of the 15th of January, cont[illegible] cree, dated Head-quarters, Moscow October [illegible] entitled. "A decree relative to the superi[illegible] organization, responsibility, police, and dis[illegible] the French Theatre." All the comedians of [illegible]tre are to be considered as formed into a so[illegible]ject to such regulations as shall secure to the [illegible] entertainment expected, and prevent disap[illegible] in any of the parts of the pieces announced [illegible] is also to be established, from which any [illegible] after having acted 20 years, shall be entitled, [illegible] to retire, to a life-annuity of two thousand [illegible]

Colonel Barclay, the late British Consul [illegible] New York, has taken his passage on board h[illegible] ship Valiant, for Bermuda, whence he is to[illegible] New York, in order to hold, at that place, [illegible] General Superintendant for the Exchange o[illegible]

An action has been commenced, at the suit [illegible] Constable of Westminster, against the Sittin[illegible] for that City, to recover the expences inc[illegible] erection of the Hustings at Covent-garden. [illegible] mittee, we understand, mean to defe[illegible] stance of Lord Cochrane having [illegible] Candidate, and Sir Francis Burdet[illegible] so, will create a curious law dis[illegible]

Lord Petersborough has se[illegible] Portman-square, for 13,000l. [illegible] It was built by Sir Robert Taylor [illegible] Charles Asgill, and except the [illegible] Villa for the same Sir Charles, was o[illegible] prettiest he ever built.—Yet Lord K. [illegible] out more money on it.

We learn that Marshal Beresford is [illegible]ing but very slowly, in consequence of [illegible] exfoliation taking place from the ri[illegible] were injured by the ball he receive[illegible] battle of Salamanca.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

## Tuesday, February 2, 1813.


### LONDON,—July 24, 1812.

A new and numerous batch of Bardnets is to be announced forthwith. At the head of the list is the Lord Mayor.

We are sorry to learn, by letters from Rio Janeiro, that a very strong popular feeling of resentment had been excited there against the British, principally on account of information having reached the Portuguese Government of 33 vessels, belonging to Portuguese subjects having been captured by the English on the coast of Africa. Such was the displeasure of the Portuguese at Bahia, that they, rather unceremoniously, turned their English lodgers into the streets. A British frigate which had appeared off that port, was sent to by the Governor to desire that none of the crew would land lest they should be insulted or maltreated by the mob; but it was added, that if they did land, it would be necessary, for the security of their persons, to appoint a guard to attend them. The frigate, in consequence, stood out to sea.

Advices received yesterday faom the French coast mention, that Gen. Andereossi had left Paris on an important mission for Constantinople. As peace has happily been concluded between the Russians and Turks, we hope he will arrive too late to do any mischief.

From the north of Spain advices are received of a very favourable nature. Letters from Gijon, of the 12th inst. confirm the accounts from other quarters, that there are no French troops at present in the Asturias, except the garrison of St. Andero. The enemy, it is said, retired with such haste, that they left not only their sick and wounded behind, but were not able to carry off the contributions which they had levied on the inhabitants. Gen. Mendizabel is therefore at liberty to act freely, in conjunction with Sir Home Popham and we may expect important result from their combined operations.

Letters from the French coast state, that all private Letters from Poland, by the last advance, had been stopped by order of Bonaparte, in order that nothing should appear to contradict the statements, given in the Bulletins from the "Grand Army," which were written by Bonaparte himself.

The Diamond Rock, in Martinique, has split ..., and is burning in two places.

Remarkable Coincidence.—June 17, 1812 Great Britain rescinded the Orders in Council! The Congress of the United States decided on war with Great Britain! June 20.—The American General Bloomfield, from the head quarters at New York, announced to the troops war against Great Britain!—Bonaparte, from the head-quarters of the French Grand Army at Gumbinnon, issued his First Bulletin and Declaration of War against Russia.

The Bill for altering the practice with respect to the duties of the Lord Chancellor, is postponed to another Session.

July 25.

The ship General Hewet, laden with rice arrived off Brighton on the 22 July, from Bengal, and landed three passengers; also letters and packets.

### AMERICAN HOSTILITY.

This afternoon the Mackarel schooner arrived here from Halifax with dispatches from Admiral Sawyer, relating, that on the 24th ult. the Belvidera frigate, commanded by Captain Richard Byron (one of the ships under his command), was cruising off Sandy Hook, but not in sight of land, when she fell in with an American Squadron, consisting of the President, United States, Congress, and Essex frigates, and Hornet sloop of war, which ships, as soon as they were within point blank shot, without the least previous communication with the Belvidera, immediately commenced firing upon her.—The Belvidera, of course, made sail from so very superior hostile force, and the Americans pursued her, maintaining a running fight with her, as long as she was within reach of shot: in the course of which she had two men killed, and Capt. Byron was much hurt in the thigh, by a gun falling upon him. The Belvidera made the best of her way to Halifax, to acquaint Adm. Sawyer of the transaction, and repair her damages. On her arrival there Adm. Sawyer sent Capt. Thompson, in the Colibre sloop of war, with a flag of truce, to New York, to request an explanation of the matter; dispatched the Rattler to Bermuda, and the different cruising stations, to order all his Squadron to assemble at Halifax; and sent Capt. Hargrave in the Mackarel to England, with dispatches for Government. The Mackarel has had a good passage of 26 days from Halifax—Capt. Hargrave, the moment he had landed, set off for London.

The Rover, Capt. Finley, arrived this afternoon with dispatches from Sir Home Popham, bringing advices of further operations on the North Coast of Spain.—The Rover left Sir Home on Sunday last off Castro; a port to the westward of Bilboa, which the Squadron under his command had taken, with 150 Prisoners.—The Marine Battalion were fortifying it.—On the 11th inst. the Squadron made two attempts to force an entrance into Biboa, but the vigorous fire kept up at Porto Galletta obliged them to retreat.—The first attack was made by the Magnificent, Medusa, Rover, and Lyra; the next by the Surveillante, Rover, and Lyra.—On the 17th a landing was made at Guetarra, a small Peninsula, with a strong fort on a hill, connected with the Continent by a low neck of land; and several pieces of Artillery were conveyed to an opposite height to reduce the place; when the enemy's forces suddenly appeared in such numbers, that our Marines and Seamen were under the necessity of re-embarking, leaving behind five or six pieces of Artillery; and a Lieutenant of the Venerable, four Midshipmen, and between 30 and 40 men, were made prisoners. Sir Home had sent the Constant gun brig, with a Flag of Truce to St. Sebastian, to effect their exchange for the prisoners taken at Castro. The Venerable, Iris, Surveillante, and Medusa were left off Castro by the Rover; the rest of the Squadron were on the Coast to the westward. The Diadem, after landing the Marine Battalion, went to Corunna.

Yesterday the Niobe, Capt. Loring, arrived from Oporto (which is nearer to the contending armies than Lisbon is),—bringing the satisfactory intelligence that Marmont continued his retreat—Lord Wellington was following him, his head quarters being removed from Fuente la Pena, to Alaejos—and that his Lordship had been joined by the Gallician army, and several Guerilla corps, making an additional force of 30,000 men. A Spanish corps was in possession of Burgos (in the rear of Marmont), upon which place Marmont was retiring. This information is founded upon an official letter received at Oporto from the Commissary-General, at Lord Wellington's head-quarters, dated on the 1st instant.

The Barfleur, Admiral the Hon. George C. Berkeley, Sir Thomas Hardy, arrived here on Tuesday from Lisbon, which place she left the 8th inst. Admiral B. being relieved by Vice-Adm. George Martin in the command of that station; which has been extended from Cape Finistere to Cadiz, Gibraltar, Ceuta, and to the South Coast of Africa as far as Santa Cruz. The last accounts from our army when the Barfleur left the Tagus were,—Lord Wellington was considerably in advance of Salamanca, Marmont retiring, and his Lordship following him.—The 5th, 38th, and 82d regts. which lately landed from Ireland and England, had quitted Lisbon to join that part of our army which is to the Southward. General Sir Thomas Graham is coming home (by way of Oporto) in the Doterel,—Sir Thomas has nearly, if not quite, lost the sight of one eye, from a natural defect.—The Wanderer, with a Convoy of Transports and the Trade for Portsmouth and Plymouth, left the Tagus on the 8th, with the Melpomene, which has disabled Prisoners of War on board for Plymouth; leaving there the Impetueux, Doterel, and Fervent.

The Acasta had left the Tagus with sealed orders.—On the 16th inst. the Barfleur fell in with the John of Lancaster, from London to Martinique, seven days from the Downs all well. Admiral Berkeley struck his Flag on Thursday.—Lady Berkeley, Lord and Lady Euston, and Lady Hardy, came home in the Barfleur.

The Pylades, Capt. Wemyss, arrived on Sunday with dispatches from Sir Edward Pellew, whom she left off Toulon so late as the 23d ult. blockading that port, in company with the following ships;—

Caledonia, 120, Vice-Adm Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Rear-Adm Israel Pellew, Captain of the Fleet, Capt. Coghlan; Hibernia, 110, Sir Richard Keats, Capt. Kittoe; Royal George, 100, Rear-Adm. Pickmore, Capt Mainwaring; Malta, 80, Rear-Adm Hallowell Capt. Inglefield; Ville de Paris, 110, Capt. G. Burlton; Ocean, 98, Capt. Plampin; Ajax, 80, Sir Robert Laurie; Armada, 74, Capt. C. Grant; Berwick, 74, Capt. E. Brace: Bombay, 74, Capt. N. Thompson; Edinburgh, 74, Captain Rolles; Fame, 74, Capt Bathurst; Swiftsure, 74, Capt. T. Hardy; Centaur, 74, Capt. J. C. White; Repulse, 74, Capt. Moubray, Kent, 74, Capt. Rogers; Implacable, 74, Capt. J. T. Watson; and Sultan, 74, Capt. West.—The Union, 98, Capt Kent; and Rodney, 74, Capt E. D. King, were at Mahon.

### From the Government Gazette.

Thursday, January 28, 1813.

*Revenue and Judicial Appointments.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Fraser, Head Assistant to the Collector in Malabar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Thomas Gahagan, Register to the Zillah Court of Canara.

Mr. B. Harrison, Assistant to the Register of the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

*Fort St. George, January 12, 1813.*

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain R. Burn of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry and Deputy Judge Advocate to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, or St. Helena and eventually to England, on sick certificate; and Lieutenant Colonel T. Gurnell of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Sea on sick certificate.

January 15, 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain F. P. Stewart of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as a Deputy Judge Advocate during the absence of Captain Burn, on sick certificate.

January 19, 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant Colonel W. Macleod of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years; and Ensign T. M'Carthy of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on leave of absence for twelve months, without pay, from the date of his embarkation.

Ensign George Skipp of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

*By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.*

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,

Sec. to Government.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant Hilton of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

*By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.*

(Signed) W. THACKERAY,

Chief Sec. to Government.

January 20, 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Surgeon Heward to be Garrison Surgeon of Bangalore; date of appointment the 15th Instant.

*By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.*

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,

Sec. to Government.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, January 20, 1813.

On Monday evening the Right Honourable the Governor gave an entertainment to the settlement at Parell, being the anniversary of her Majesty's Birthday.

We have never seen the magnificent apartments of Parell more fully attended; the dancing commenced at an early hour and continued with much vivacity and spirit till near one o'Clock, when the company were regaled with a sumptuous and elegant suppper; after which, the dancing was again resumed and continued till a late hour.

### *Java Government Gazette.*

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 21, 1812.

On the 19th inst. arrived the Honorable Company's cruizer Nautilus, Capt. Walker, from Macasser, whence she sailed on the 2d. Capt. Phillips, Resident and Commissioner came a Passenger.

On the 15th arrived the ship Doulet Savoy, Nakhoda, from Surat. She touched at Negapatam and has brought some coast piece goods from thence.—She afterwards put in at Bencoolen, which port she left on the 24th ult. Previous to her sailing from Bencoolen accounts were received that the mast of a ship, some boxes and a packet of letters had floated ashore near Manna. The letters, most of which were damaged by the sea water, were brought up to Bencoolen and have been forwarded by the Doulet Savoy. From some of them being inscribed on the envelope *per Mangalore*, it is apprehended that ship, which was to sail for this port soon after the Admiral Drury, has met with an unfortunate end. It farther was reported that a native, probably of Bengal, was seen near the place where the packet was found, but from his ignorance of the language of the country, no information could be obtained from him. He had been however sent for to Bencoolen, and by his means some more certain intelligence of this ill-fated vessel may be expected. There is still room to hope that the crew may have saved themselves in another part of the coast or the neighbouring islands. The Doulet Savoy also brings accounts of the loss, near Natal, of an Arab ship, Shaik Ukeel master, which sailed from this port to Samarang in July and thence towards India. All the crew were saved.

Capt. Smith, of the Bengal Artillery is arrived from Bencoolen on the Doulet Savoy.

On the same day arrived the brig La Sidonia, which sailed on the 28th July from Mauritius, with a cargo of Cape wine and other articles.

BATAVIA, DECEMBER 5, 1812.

We are concerned to state that the loss of the ship Mangalore, mentioned in our paper of the 21st ultimo, is confirmed by the testimony of the native of Bengal there stated to have been saved from the wreck. We have been favoured with the following particulars of this melancholy event, as contained in a private letter from Bencoolen. The man, who as yet appears to be the only survivor, is named Jan Moohumud, one of the lascars belonging to the ship. He distinctly states her to have been the *Mangalore*, and that the Captain's name was Cook. In this last circumstance, however, he is mistaken, as it appears by the India Gazette, of the 14th Sept. that the Commander's name was Earl. She sailed from Saugur on the 10th of that month. No passengers are mentioned in that paper; but the lascar states there were three, and describes two of them as military officers of rank. There were two officers of the ship; and the whole persons on board, including a Havildar and 12 Sepoys, he thinks amounted to 110. The ship, he says, while out of sight of land, was caught in a whirlwind, proceeding from a water-spout, which burst close to them. Probably, in the water-spout itself, which would very likely be broken by encountering such a body as the ship. The vessel was whirld round with dreadful velocity, when, at the same instant, all the masts were carried away, killing, in their fall, the Captain and the two mates, on the spot, and crushing all the boats to pieces. When the lascar supposed the hull to be sinking (which event accordingly is said have soon followed) he seized a plank, tied himself to it, and so committed himself to the waves. Another account states the instrument of his preservation to have been a mast, on which eight or ten others mounted at the same time; but exhausted by hunger and fatigue they dropped off, one after another, till Jon Moohummud was left alone.

When he approached the surf he was so exhausted as to be unable to disengage himself from the mast or plank; and when discovered among the breakers he was quite insensible, so that if the aid afforded him by two Malays had been delayed a few moments, he must have been dashed to pieces. A large mast was said to be seen at the same time floating at a distance. The man declares he was ten days in the sea before he was picked up; but the severity of his sufferings would probably magnify the time in his imagination, and that his recollection even of the preceding course of the voyage was indistinct appears from his stating that the ship had been three months from Bengal; whereas the whole time from her leaving Saugur, till his being brought ashore (about the 8th October) was not quite one month.

Most of our readers must have seen this interesting but awful phænomenon, and when we consider that they most frequently occur in calm weather, when a ship cannot move out of the way, it appears surprising that their fatal and melancholy effects have not been oftener encountered. Yet this is the first instance that has come to our knowledge. It has been customary to attempt its dispersion by the firing of guns; and the concussion thereby given to the air seems not unlikely to produce that effect. Whether or not it was tried in the present instance we are not informed. We believe the actual danger of such an encounter has pretty generally been estimated below the truth. The loss of the yards and sails, or at most of the masts, seems to be the utmost extent of the apprehensions commonly entertained. Dr. Forster, who accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world, describing one which came very near the ship, says "our situation during all this time was very dangerous and alarming; a phænomenon which carried so much terrific majesty in it, and connected as it were, the sea with the clouds, made our oldest mariners uneasy, and at a loss how to behave; for most of them, though they had viewed water-spouts at a distance, yet had never been so beset with them as we were; and all, without exception, had heard dreadful accounts of their pernicious effects, when they happened to break over a ship. We prepared indeed for the worst, by cluing up our top-sails; but it was the general opinion that our masts and yards must have gone to wreck if we had been drawn into the vortex."*

In Captain Cooke's own account of this voyage, where one of the water-spouts is said to have passed within 50 yards of the ship's stern, the probable effects of such a collusion are stated as follows.

"When the last of the spouts above-described was seen to vanish, there appeared a flash, without explosion, and our people were well satisfied to terminate the spectacle in so easy a manner; for during the time of this phænomenon their situation was certainly not the most safe or pleasant. These spouts, which in a manner unite the sea with the clouds, excited admiration and terror at the same time; and the most experienced mariners did not know what measures to adopt; for though most of them had formerly seen such water-spouts at a distance, they had never been surrounded on all sides by those columns, the very fatal effects of which are now too well known, if, by misfortune, they should break upon a vessel, or sufficiently near to it. The sails, indeed, were furled; but every one thought that the masts and rigging of the vessel might occasion the wreck of the hull, if, by a fatal combination it should enter the vortex."

In the first of these statements it does not appear that the absolute destruction of the vessel was in the contemplation of any one, and in the second it seems to be considered rather a remote contingency. Yet to those who have observed the violence with which the water is whirled round, and carried up into the air, far exceeding the agitation of any waves, would think such an event must appear inevitable. And those apprehensions would be confirmed by contemplating the dreadful effects of a similar phænomenon, a whirl-wind, on shore. But this is still more strikingly illustrated by the narrative given by a Dr. Richardson, in the Philosophical, transactions, of a water-spout which broke in the year 1718, on Emmotmoor, near Coln in Lancashire. "The country was immediately over-flowed, a brook in a few minutes, rose six feet perpendicularly high, and the ground upon which the spout fell, which was 66 feet over, was torn up to the very rock, which was no less than 7 feet deep; and a deep gulf was made for above half a mile, the earth being raised, in vast heaps on each side." †

* Voyage round the Word, vol. 1. p. 192.

† See Hutton's Dictionary, vol. 11. p. 485.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

On the 23d of June Mr. Canning after a most able speech on the Catholic Claims concluded by moving.

"That the House will, early in the next Session of Parliament, take into its most serious consideration the state of the laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to such a final and conciliatory adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, to the stability of the Protestant Establishment, and to the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of his Majesty's subjects."

Which was carried by a Majority of 129 there being for the motion—235 against it 106.

The House afterwards came to the determination of immediately presenting the Resolution to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

From the Papers before us it appears that Lord Wellesley had been equally unsuccessful in his negotiation regarding the formation of a new Ministry. In his explanation regarding the cause of his failure in a speech to the House of Lords appears the following interesting sentences.

"I have this day tendered to his Royal Highness my resignation of the authority which his Royal Highness was pleased to vest in me, with a view to the arrangement of an Administration, which resignation his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to accept. My Lords, I deeply lament, *that the most dreadful personal animosities*, that the most terrible difficulties, arising out of questions the most complicated and important, should have interposed obstacles to prevent that arrangement which it was so highly desirable, which it was so essential to the interests and the welfare of the country to make. That such personal animosities and such difficulties, should have prevented the so much wished for, the so highly desired and desirable arrangement, at so arduous & perilous a crisis, is indeed most deeply to be deplored. In consequence of these results, I humbly solicited of His R. H. permission, and his Royal Highness was graciously pleased to give me full authority to state to this House, if your Lordships shall desire it, all the circumstances attending the progress of this transaction, in which I have had any share. But, my Lords, if I may be permitted to advise your Lordships, that advice is, not to call for such a disclosure, convinced as I am, most fully, that in the present situation of the country such a disclosure would be highly mischievous to the public interests. If, however, your Lordships command me to make the disclosure, I shall feel it my duty, and am ready to make it, but allow me again to advise your Lordships not to call for it, under a full conviction, that at the present crisis, it would be highly mischievous."

The House did not press the subject in consequence of what his Lordship urged—which was [illegible]

His Majesty's mental health in the beginning of July was so alarming as to cause the Prince Regent putting off his Levee, but at the date of the latest advices, His Majesty appears to have been in much the same state as the previous accounts stated.

On the 16th of June Mr. Brougham made his motion in the Commons on the subject of the Orders in Council and concluded by moving.

"That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, representing to his Royal Highnesss that this House has for some time past been engaged in an enquiry into the present depressed state of the Manufacture and Commerce of the Country, and the effects of the Orders in Council, issued by his Majesty, in the years 1807 and 1809, assuring his Royal Highness that this House will at all times support his Royal Highness to the utmost of his power, in maintaining those just maritime rights which have essentially contributed to the prosperity and honour of the realm; but beseeching his Royal Highness that he would be graciously pleased to recall, or suspend the said Orders and adopt such measures as may tend to conciliate Neutral Powers, without sacrificing the rights and dignity of his Majesty's Crown."

After some conversation between Lord Castlereagh, Mr Brougham, and Mr. Canning, respecting the best mode of disposing of the question, the Gallery was cleared for a division, which did not, however, take place, upon an understanding that the Orders in Council shall be annulled.

Sir Thomas Plomer and Mr. Garrow are appointed Attorney General and Solicitor General to His Majesty.

A Treaty of Peace and alliance between Spain and Russia is said to have been concluded—this intelligence was received we understand from a vessel met at sea.

At the Levee on Friday the 11th June, Lord Moira received blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter.

---

We have now the pleasure to lay before our Readers the latest Intelligence regarding the affairs of Spain translated from the Regency Gazette of 29th and 30th of August with which we have been obligingly favoured.

---

## *Regency Gazette Extraordinary.*

### AUGUST 29, 1812.

### MADRID GAZETTE,—August 18.

The number and extraordinary importance of the events, that have taken place in this capital from the 10th instant to the present time, are of such a nature as to engage the attention of all Europe. Their narration is calculated to draw tears of pleasure from every part of Spain, from the nations in alliance with her and from every part of the world where virtue is not an empty name; and in the same proportion will they draw sighs of fury and vexation, now impotent, from the heart of Napoleon and his unprincipled Satellites! Triumph of constancy, valor, and patriotism of the Spaniards and of the loyalty, generosity and achievements of our allies! Eternal stamps of ignominy to tyranny, for the ambitious and self interested—Terrible lesson for all tyrants but salutary admonition for the people!

To prevent confusion of ideas, we shall follow in chronological order of events, as the Reader may wish to see matters exactly as they happened.

MONDAY 10TH.

Since receiving intelligence of the battle of Salamanca we have observed symptoms of restlessness and confusion at the Court of Joseph, Napoleon, occasioned by the total withdraw of Marmont's army. The destruction and humility occasioned by this event on the minds of the French and their partizans was the more striking from the blind confidence which they placed on the superior force, which they had considered invincible, notwithstanding the drubbings which they had received both in Portugal and Spain. This delusion having vanished, the state of anxiety and confusion which prevailed, soon evinced to the people of this Capital, the actual state of matters, which they in vain attempted to conceal.

The public joy was expressed in every quarter, the news of this success was soon circulated amongst all Patriots, and the Police in vain attempted by all manner of means to prevent its being known and celebrated—threats were in vain resorted to; in vain were spies doubled; in vain were the prisons filled with Patriots, and intelligence of a contrary nature put in circulation, which, coming from such a quarter war sufficient to be disbelieved; report soon circulated intelligence of the Marshals death, and the distructions of his army, and became the common talk of even the lowest orders of the people.

The departure, or rather flight, of Joseph Napoleon, his Court, and partizans, was determined, in repeated Councils, to take place on Tuesday the 11th.—but on Sunday at six o'clock in the evening, the officers who were observing with spy glasses the Sierras of Guadarrama, gave advice that the English army was advancing from that quarter.

This Intelligence occasioned great consternation at the Police; orders were given and again recalled; and finally, it was determined, that they should decamp at half past 6 o'clock this morning.—This sudden resolution increased the confusion of the fugitives, and the immense convoy intended for the protection of the partizans of the intended Government, w[illegible] collected together in great disorder; Gri[illegible] and desolation prevailed in all their houses[illegible] one disposed of his furniture at enormous los[illegible] another put them in charge of his friends, and others begged the favour from those very insurgents which they had but a few days before regarded with scorn; they converted into money whatever remained of the wreck of their fortunes. Despicable wretches! They ought to have known Frenchmen better; they ought to have known that the money and valuable effects which they had collected with so much anxiety, for their expences on the journey, would shortly fall a prey to the very soldiers who escorted them.* In conclusion, their departure took place at 10 in the morning, humbled with disgrace and reproach, carrying with them the public execration and the stings of their guilty consciences. The inhabitants of this city, altho over joyed at the fight of this cararan, showed their discretion and good sense by their tranquility, and they even had the noble generosity to pity the destiny of those very persons who had insulted them during their oppress.

TUESDAY 11TH.

Arribas and Anguio, the two Ministers of the Political and Revenue Departments of the assumed King, returned in the course of yesterday to Madrid—the former with a numerous escort—the latter with three soldiers of the Regiment La Manca. They both withdrew again at 5 o'clock this morning, with the remainder of the French Troops. It is reported that the occasion of their return was for the purpose of burning numerous papers and placing in safety various articles, which their precipitate flight prevented them from taking with them.

WEDNESDAY 12TH.

The French Garrison shut themselves up in the Retiro and immediately the shops were opened, which had been closed for two days, owing to the well founded apprehension which was entertained, from the state of confusion and uncertainty in which the French were placed—and this Capital from that moment felt relieved from their long servitude.—The people mad with joy, manifested by their acclamations and mutual embraces the sacred fire of patriotism which they had so long been compelled to smother.

After Midday, their confidence increased and by degrees the public rejoicing exceeded all bounds, the people of Madrid appeared as one family; friends, acquaintances or otherwise, without distinction of age, sex or condition spoke and embraced each other with mutual congratulations on their regained liberty; friends every where in search of each other to disburthen their feelings and by sympathy with others to augment their own satisfaction.

The presence of the first English Officers and Soldiers, Spanish and Portuguese, elevated to a degree surpassing all bounds, the joy and satisfaction of this respectable neighbourhood.

No people ever testified with such cordiality and affection their gratitude to their kind protectors in restoring them to freedom; the whole of this day and the following was employed in general and incessant demonstrations of gratitude and thanks to the conquerors at Salamanca; the troops of the three nations;—and the inhabitants of this great City embracing each other promiscuously, appear, what they really are, a people composed of brothers.—The balconies of all the houses were instantaneously adorned as if by inchantment; and no proof was wanting within the means and power of the people to shew that they considered this day as the first dawn of their liberty. †

THURSDAY, THE 13TH

The Retiro was surrounded and attacked at 6 o'clock this evening—By the orders of his Excellency the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, the Constitution approved of by the extraordinary and general Cortes of the Kingdom, and by which the Spanish Nation are hereafter to be governed, was this day proclaimed with all due solemnity; which Act was read by Don Carlos de Espanha, the Governor of this City, and of its Province, together with the Field Marshal Don Miguel de Alava.—The concourse of people was so great, that it appeared as if the population had been doubled, instead of its being reduced more than a third.

Upon the annunciation of the reading of the Constitution signed in the name of Farnaudo the 7th the air resounded with repeated shouts of applause, immediately after all was profound silence and every one listened with attention:—To depict the Interest with which the pe[illegible]ple heard the wise resolutions of their august national Council, we must conceive ourselves transported to those happy times of Athens a[illegible] Sparta; for the people of Madrid appeared [illegible] at once, as a nation accustomed for ages [illegible] to know the value of their liberty and to [illegible] liberate concerning it. O Fathers of yo[illegible] Country, receive from the hands of the peopl[illegible] of this city, the Crown of Laurel for the im[illegible]portant task which you have accomplished[illegible] Figure to yourselves the people of Madrid wit[illegible] one hand scattering crowns of Laurel, to [illegible] entwined round the Temples of the Conqueo[illegible] of Marmont and Massina, and with the othe[illegible] tying the pacific Olive round the tranquil bro[illegible] of their Legislators and the Guardians of the[illegible] future high destiny!—O people of Spain, neve[illegible] lose sight of this act of Sovereignty which yo[illegible] have just executed, by which you have reclaim[illegible]ed the rights given you by nature, and whic[illegible] were imperceptibly snatched from you by Des[illegible]potism: follow the path of Glory and Patriotism pointed out to you by the finger of national wisdom, influenced, by the dignity of a free people: lift up your eyes, too long accustomed, to weep over oppression and slavery,—[illegible] hold overthrown the idol of despotism [illegible] its place, the sacred altar of the Law an[illegible] the Country!—This act of sovereignty, and this memorable day, shall be handed down from Generation to Generation, to the most remote ages, and years will say, to your children, pointing out to them the august Altar of the Law—"*by these you are to live,—and for them you are to die*"!

This ceremony was performed during the noise of the enemies cannon, who were making their last attempt to defend the walls of the Retiro;—it may therefore be truly said, that we heard at the same time the last groans of oppression, and the first sound of Liberty;—that we saw extinguished the black and horrid torch of our ill fated destiny, whilst at the same time our eyes were dazzled with the effulgence of our future happiness.

O day of gladness!—O happy presage [illegible] future glory!—O ye brave warriors of [illegible] *of Lusitania, and of afflicted Spain!* to y[illegible] are indebted for our Liberty! O ye much[illegible] ed for Cortes,—Fathers of our Countr[illegible] your means we shall still be happy!!

FRIDAY THE 13—The Retiro surren[illegible] 12 o'cklock this day, whilst the scaling [illegible] were preparing to have stormed it.—Th[illegible] son to the number of 1900 men, marc[illegible] Prisoners of war, about 200 cannon h[illegible] found within the walls, with 20,000 musk[illegible] and many other articles the particulars [illegible] which will be given hereafter.—However [illegible] cannot omit mentioning the anxious de[illegible] which the people expressed to examine this [illegible] Bastile, in which such numbers have falle[illegible] innocent victims of French cruelty: but [illegible] withstanding the prudence and moderation [illegible] the people, it was deemed wise not to bring [illegible] their remembrance their past misfortunes by the sight of their oppression.

In conformity with the royal decree of the Regency of the kingdom, executed at Cadiz, on the eighteenth of March of this year, the Constitution was sworn in all the Parishes of this City.—The people overcome with joy, expressed their sanction before the reading was finished with that lively emotion beco[illegible]ng Citizens, impressed with a proper sense of the happy consequences to be derived by Spain, from the glorious Monuments now raised by the worthy Representatives of the nation. The Curates of the respective Parishes in the short addresses that they made to their flocks, manifested at the same time the great satisfaction with which their hearts were filled, in performing this act of their duty.

This no doubt afforded an additional cause of satisfaction to the people.—The illuminations which had been brilliant and general for the preceding nights, were still more so on the night of the 14th, and the immense concourse of people that filled the streets, incessantly vociferated—*long live Spain,—long live our wise Government,—long live the Constitution.*

The City Council being anxious to embrace an early opportunity of testifying their gratitude to his Excellency the Duke of Cuidad Rodrigo, fixed upon this day to invite him to a magnificent Ball. The number and elegance of the assembly—the brilliant decorations of the rooms—the great abundance of every delicacy that could be procured—the good order and decorum of all present—and the appearance *of the General of Europe*, exhibited a picture worthy the admiration even of those accustomed so scenes of a similar nature.

[MAD. GAZ. SUP.

---

* It is well known that many individuals were rob[illegible] by the French soldiers, before they had proceeded [illegible] a league from Madrid.—It is confidently stated by [illegible]ny persons that the abominable Satini was seen on [illegible] barren wilds of Salinas, travelling on foot support[illegible] by a stick with a bag over his shoulder, having been plundered by the French soldies. It has also come to our knowledge, that the Baron de Cheste who was lately appointed Chamberlain to Joseph was murdered by the soldiers of the district of Abuilo, in consequence of his threatening to fire at them with a Pistol.

† Brave and generous Allies, you have not met with at Madrid that pompous reception due to your triumphs; but you have found gratitude, which no language can adequately express.—The people have laid open their hearts to you, those hearts so constant in adversity, so steady in their resolves,—so tender and sincere in their expressions of gratitude.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Wednesday, February 3, 1813.


## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

#### CATHOLIC AGGREGATE MEETING.

The Duke of NORFOLK adverted to certain resolutions passed at the Aggregate Catholic Meeting in Dublin, and wished to put a question to the Noble Viscount (Sidmouth) bearing upon the subject which was about to be submitted to the House. He had read in a Morning Paper, that a Meeting of the Catholics of Dublin had since taken place, where Mr Keogh reprobated the language held in certain speeches at the Aggregate Meeting; and where Lord Fingal, and another Member of a noble family in Ireland, had declared their regret at having supported some of the resolutions at the Aggregate Meeting. He wished to know, from the Noble Viscount, whether there had been any such meeting as that described in the paper alluded to, and whether the circumstances said to have taken place there were correctly stated.

Lord SIDMOUTH answered, that Government had received no information whatever on the subject.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC DISABILITIES.

The Marquis WELLESLEY rose to submit his premised Resolution, on the subject of the political disabilities to which the Roman Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland are subject. The question, he said, had been often agitated, but never fully, maturely, and deliberately considered. The ordinary maxims of policy had been violated. The more important any question was,—the greater and more powerful the body which it concerned, the more extensive the interests involved in it—so much the more deliberately and attentively had that question been generally investigated: but, in regard to the disabilities to which the Roman Catholic subjects of the empire were subjected, this course had been inverted. In their origin and in their progress, these laws had been more frequently the offspring of passion than of reason and sound wisdom; sometimes enacted under the influence of terror—sometimes of vengeance—and at other times, of contumely and contempt, combined with the operation of such passions. There had been many persons, no doubt, who acted on more honorable principles; but in the course of ages there been much intermixture of the passions to which he had referred. These laws had never been formed into a system, to which the soundest maxims of State could be applied. The question—"how shall so great, numerous, and powerful a body, be incorporated in the State, as to render it least injurious or most beneficial?"—had never been considered as a grand whole. The code had grown up by snatches, in the most irregular manner, till it was at last brought to its present condition, in which we could not call it a system. It was no system, it did not deserve the name. The attention of their Lordships had often been called to it, but the Legislature and the Government had always shrunk from it. They had refused even to entertain the question, like a person embarrassed in his affairs, who shrunk from inspection, and carefully avoided a detailed examination: and thus a subject of such vast magnitude was still left open for persons of every description, who found it for their purpose to descant upon this strange and anomalous state of the law. "Now, then, continued the Noble Marquis, "I would ask your Lordships, is the time at last come for the deliberate consideration of this important subject? Is the season at length arrived, when we can apply our minds to the investigation, clear of those accidental circumstances, and distinct from those passions, which at various periods of our history, swayed the passing of these regulations! Are those circumstances past, which induced many of us to think delay expedient? Is the time come, when the question is no longer to float on the wings of error, on the whirlwind of passion, and the tempest of foreign war—and are we at last to apply to it the maxims and policy of the Constitution! Are we at length to consider how these disabilities accord with the principles of natural justice—with the spirit of the Christian religion; and above all, with that of our reformed religion? Shall we now, then, rescue this momentous subject from the hands of those who may wish to make use of it for the worst of purposes, and rest it upon those solid grounds, and sound principles, which have rendered this country pre-eminent among nations, for arts, arms, liberty, war, government, and religion? *(Hear, hear.)*

"But, my Lords, though I have said that these laws do not deserve the name of a regular and well-digested system, I have too much respect for those who may differ from me in opinion, to bring this subject before you in any other manner than in the way of regular discussion: and I desire your Lordships to look at it, as you would at any proposition which I might submit to your consideration, respecting any other branch of our Constitution. I should then ask your Lordships whether this system is so perfect in theory, so beautiful in symmetry, so sound in principle, so admirable in frame, and so strongly and evidently marked with the characters of wisdom, that it must be improper even to take the subject into consideration? I should next ask your Lordships, whether, supposing the system not to be perfect in theory, (and there are many parts of our Constitution which do not rest upon perfection in theory, but upon their advantages in practice), it is so excellent in practice, that you ought not to apply your minds to the question, whether, though the theory is defective the system has practically a tendency to promote the best interests of the country, to secure its power, its liberty, and the authority and stability of the Established Church,—whether, in short, it is so well calculated to secure those objects for which it was instituted, as still to render it improper to consider the subject at all?—There is another point of view, in which I should also wish your Lordships to apply your minds to the question: Suppose the theory defective, and the practical consequences in some respects detrimental, is this an evil which must be endured? Is it impossible to get rid of it, or must it be submitted to, as often happens, in human affairs, in order to prevent a greater evil? Are the evils arising from the prevalence of the system less than those which must follow its destruction? I should then wish your Lordships to inquire, whether the time at which this question is now brought before you, whether the mode in which I have called your Lordships attention to it, whether the end of that consideration of the subject which it is the object of my resolution to propose, are altogether so objectionable, as to induce your Lordships, on that ground alone, to reject it, though the other propositions should be proved to be favourable to my view of the question?

"In stating the subject in this formal manner, a manner not usual with me, and so little calculated to arrest your Lordships' attention, I am sensible, it may be imagined that I mean to address you at very great length. This, however, I hope, will not be the case; but I was anxious to adopt this mode of presenting the question to your Lordships, that every Peer in the House may see what I consider to be its most important bearings, and have an opportunity of stating his objections distinctly to every point of the subject. With regard then, to the first proposition, the theoretical perfection of the system, without recurring to ancient times, and all the various causes as detailed in our history, from which the system originated, and advanced to its present state, I shall only ask your Lordships to look at it as it now exists. In England, the Roman Catholics are disabled from voting for Members of Parliament, and from sitting in Parliament, and excluded from holding any offices, civil or military. That the conduct of the Roman Catholics of England has for a long time been most exemplary, and conformable to every principle of good Government, no one, I presume, will venture to deny. Yet the operation of this system is, to subject the Roman Catholics of England to disabilities from which the Roman Catholics of Ireland are to a certain degree exempt. What, then, is the operation of the system in Ireland? There, while the Catholics are admitted to certain civil offices, they are excluded from the most important. They are admitted to the Bar, but disqualified from serving the Crown in that profession; and the lower classes of the Bar are therefore discontented, I hope not disaffected; but discontented—and that discontent necessarily arising out of the concession itself. *(Hear.)*—The admission to the Bar must inspire every English and Irish breast with the belief that he is deemed qualified to proceed farther; and yet here he is permitted to advance to a certain extent, and then has the mortification to be stopped in the midst of his career. In the army, the operation of the system is the same. They are allowed to reach a certain point; and when they have attained that, they find an insuperable bar to their farther progress. Such is its effects in a variety of other points. Still, however, more ample concessions have been made to the Irish than to the English Catholics. Your Lordships have heard of intemperate speeches, and intemperate conduct on the part of the Irish Catholics. In considering this question, my Lords, as well as others, we are bound to hear, and attend with due regard to the general sense of the people; but we are not to be dictated to by any other class of men whatever. But I have adverted to this at present, that your Lordships may contrast the conduct of the English Catholics with those of Ireland: and can your Lordships conceive any thing more grossly impolitic than a system which operates so much more severely upon the English than upon the Irish Catholics?

"I should next request your Lordships to look at this system, as it operates upon Catholics in Scotland; and I ask whether, by the law of Scotland, since the year 1793, Catholics are not admissible to all offices, civil and military, in that country? That, I think, will appear to be the case. The fact is, that the English Catholics are subject to all the disabilities imposed by the system, except in as far as it was relaxed by the Act of 1791; while the Catholics of Scotland, though precluded from voting for Members of Parliament, or sitting in Parliament, are admissible to every office, civil and military. If the law of that country were examined in regard to this subject, I believe it would appear, that notwithstanding this privilege of the Catholics, they would be liable to a prosecution there, for the exercise of their religion. Such was the strange and monstrous anomaly of the system in Scotland. But how has it happened, that with these superior advantages enjoyed by the Catholics, the established Church in Scotland is still safe? The Catholics surely might have done a great deal in the period that has elapsed since the year 1793. Even the Commissioner to the Kirk might have been a Roman Catholic; though if he happened to engage in the exercise of his religion, in his way to the General Assembly, he would have been liable to a prosecution. How, then, has the establishment of Scotland escaped this danger? How are we not alarmed for the consequences? I have never heard that any ground of apprehension ever existed, or that the Church of Scotland has been in greater danger, than in those parts of the empire where the system has been preserved in a higher degree of vigour. I am aware that the Catholics of Scotland are but small in number; but I wish to see the proof, that the relaxation has inspired them with the desire to overturn the established Church of that country. Such is the monstrous anomaly of this system in regard to England, Scotland, and Ireland. I request of your Lordships to look at in the same view,—to look at its operation and effects in these respects; and then let any man say whether it is not absolutely *necessary that* the subject should be examined; and these laws altered *and* amended, and rendered more conformable to the principles of the Constitution. I have next to shew your Lordships, that this system is contrary to natural justice. I insist that it is contrary to natural justice to inflict any disability upon any class of men, and to exclude them from the ordinary advantages of the Constitution, unless the security of the State necesarly demands the exclusion. I say it is, *prema facie*, a gross injustice, which can only be qualified by the clearest proof of the necessity. It is not only contrary to natural justice, but I contend, it is contrary also to the spirit of the Christian religion, to impose disabilities merely on account of religious opinion; and I say that these disabilities are, in reality, imposed merely on that account. *(Hear, hear!)* And if this be contrary to the spirit of the Christian religion, still more is it utterly inconsistent with that of our reformed religion, and what I believe in my conscience to be the purest form of worship,—that of the Established Church of England. I know what passed at the period of the Reformation, but I speak of the principles of our reformed religion; and these, I maintain, are most adverse to every species of intolerance, *(hear, hear!)* and, I say, it is *prima facie* intolerance, to impose any disabilities & exclusions on account of religious opinions. But I go farther, my Lords: I say, that the system was never intended to be permanent;—that the incapacities were imposed merely on account of the peculiar circumstances of the times, and that the laws were enforced only from time to time, according to the state of affairs in this country and abroad.

"I do not mean here to enter into detail, but I ask your Lordships what was the origin of this system? It arose from the jealousies entertained, and justly entertained, at the time of the Reformation, of the intentions of the Catholics, and the power of the Pope. From these causes it originated; and from such, and other circumstances peculiar to the times, it grew, and reached its present state. In the time of James I. the Popish plot, and the power of the Roman Pontiff, excited alarm in the minds of the Protestants, and urged them to circumscribe the power of the Catholics. The event, which occurred in the reign of Charles I. and ended in the overthrow of the monarch, led to a similar policy. At the time of the Restoration, the greatest jealousy was entertained of all those who dissented from the Established Church; and measures were taken against the Dissenters, in which the Catholics were involved. When the policy of the Government of Charles II., his attachment to the Catholics, and his subserviency to France, began to be developed, the Protestants naturally became alarmed for their Established Church, as well as for the liberties of the country; especially when the great power of France at that time was taken into account, and the known determination of the French Court to support the Catholic cause. But the penal laws did not merely flow from these considerations. The public mind was kept in a state of perpetual agitation and alarm by accounts of plots & conspiracies, which, however foolish they now appear, excited then most serious apprehensions. Under these circumstances, the urgent sense of danger led to additional disabilities, & the severest penalties. At a later period of our history, (in the reign of James II.) the same occasional principles produced an extension of the code. James followed up the policy of his brother, with more zeal, and less concealment. The alarm rose to the highest pitch; and hence arose the necessity of providing against a Popish succession to the throne, which the power and policy of the French Government then rendered peculiarly dangerous to the religion and liberties of the country. When William ascended the Throne, we know that he was by many considered as too favourable to general toleration—too favorable to the Catholics, and especially to certain officers in his army of that persuasion: and it was not till Louis, the French King, in violation of a treaty of peace, acknowledged the ri[ght] of the Pretender to the Crown of England, th[at] King William, and the great Ministers of th[at] time, had recourse to the severe penal la[ws] which were then enacted. We have frequen[tly] heard the names of Lord Somers and Lo[rd] Hardwicke mentioned as the promoters of th[is] system. These, indeed are great names; b[ut] they ought not to be profaned, for the purpo[se] of supporting the infirmities and errors of thei[r] successors. *(Hear!)* We who say that th[is] system ought to be considered and amende[d] do not differ from Lord Somers and Lord Har[d]wicke; for the circumstances of the times a[re] not the same. When Lord Somers was favou[r]able to this system, Louis was in the plenitu[de] of his power, and openly supported the cau[se] of the Pretender to the English throne. [In] addition to this, we must remember, that [the] accession of William was critical, and, in so[me] respects, not popular. I do not mean to sa[y] that the imposition of these disabilities w[as] just even then; but allowing that they we[re] then just and necessary, it does not follow th[at] they were so now. There was then a Popi[sh] Pretender to the Crown: the Pope was in t[he] vigour of his power, and these things, togeth[er] with some circumstances even in our domes[tic] councils, excited a general conviction of [the] *necessity* of providing *additional* guards a[nd] securities for the religion and liberties *of* [the] country; but the circumstances are now chan[g]ed, and the times demand a different pol[icy.] In endeavouring, then, to alter the system [I] say that I do not, in any degree, depart from [the] example of Lord Somers. *(Hear hear!)* [or] the same of Lord Hardwicke. What were [the] circumstances of the times in which he liv[ed?] The Pretender to the Crown had actually [in]vaded the British dominions; and among [the] splendid passages of the life of that g[reat] luminary of his profession, the manner [in] which he managed the trials of the Peers c[on]cerned in that rebellion was not the l[east] distinguished. Are we now under the app[re]hension of any such danger? Is there [a] pretender to the throne? Is there any dre[ad of] the principles of a Popish Pretender? Are [the] circumstances of that, and the present ti[mes] in any point similar to each other?—No; t[hey] are all completely distinct & different. Bu[t my] Lords, I go still farther; and I say, that th[e au]thority of Lord Somers and Lord Hardw[icke] instead of being against us, is directly f[or us.] We have the proof, that these great men di[d not] think the guards & securities then provided [ap]plicable to times & circumstances like the pres[ent.] The guards and securities then provided di[d not] consist entirely of disabilities imposed on [the] Catholics. They consisted, in a great deg[ree,] of certain additions made to the laws of H[igh] Treason. Many treasons were created, refer[ring] solely to the Pretender; and it is not consi[der]ed as an innovation, I suppose, that these [are] gone. It was provided by the 7th of A[nne,] that the law with respect to the corruptio[n of] blood should expire with the Pretender. [By] the 17th of George II. this was extended to [the] death of the sons of the Pretender. Is it [not] clear, then, that these guards and secu[rities] were calculated for the circumstances of [the] times merely, when it was expressly provi[ded] that they should, in a great measure, c[ease] when the circumstances that gave rise to [them] no longer existed? This is a distinct rec[ogni]tion, that the provisions were intended b[y the] framers to be merely temporary, and to [cease] with the occasion. It is evident, then, [that] the authority of these great men, Lords S[omers] and Hardwicke, is in favour of those who [say] that this code of disabling laws ought to [be re]vised and corrected. But the Pope wa[s an] instrument of Buonaparte; and we w[ere to] dread his influence on our population, thi[s] the Pope. What was the history? Buonap[arte] wished to bring all Italy under his iron cro[wn,] and the Pope's dominions stood in the [way;] Buonaparte seized his person, as a prefa[ce to] the seizure of his rich domaines. That [Pope] who was to shake the allegiance of Irelan[d is] now a prisoner of France; and was ther[e to] be found a man who would still say, tha[t the] authority of the Pope was still capable of [pro]ducing an evil influence on the mind of [the] Catholics? "I (said Marquis Wellesley) [am] convinced, that no act of the Pope, in [his] present situation, would be acknowledge[d by] the Church. I think that his present situa[tion] goes directly to extinguish his authority i[n the] church of every country of Europe. But [has] his authority been exercised? Has there [been] an attempt to exercise it? And has there [been] no temptation to the attempt? He is i[n the] hands of France; and has there been no te[mp]tation to exercise it in Spain, in Portugal, [and] above all, in the Spanish Colonies? If he [had] the influence still, who could doubt th[at it] would be called forth by Buonaparte? [He] knew it to be useless—he knew that the [...] using the spiritual power of a captive [Pope] would be utterly vague, and he therefor[e did] not call it forth. But it might be said, B[uona]parte had only seized the temporalities, le[aving] the spiritual power free. No; why d[id he] summon the Bishops to Paris? By that [he] went directly to abolish the spiritual pow[er of] the Pope, and vest it in himself. I c[annot] think that the slightest danger is to be [feared] whilst he remains a captive. *But the doc[trines]* are turned upon. The doctrines hostile [to the] Constitution are upheld, even though the

nay have fallen. I say that those doctrines have also fallen;—they have been abjured, as far as relates to temporals, and in some instances, as to spirituals, by the great Catholic bodies, in the most solemn manner. By some it was answered, that the doctrines were never held, by all,—that they were not held now. I am ashamed to repeat what has been so often impressed upon you." The Noble Marquis then proceeded to examine the objection, that though those doctrines were renounced by the Universities and the Pope, they were still valid, as not being renounced by the same authority which promulgated them. They were authorised originally by a General Council; but that Council was not existing to revoke them. They were disavowed, revoked, and disobeyed, by all existing authority. But in the present state of the Popedom, a General Council could not be held, and thus that renunciation was impossible. And was it for a reason like this that a system of laws so hostile to the spirit of all law, to the spirit of religion, to the spirit of the constitution, was to be suffered to exist? Was there any thing so excellent in its frame,—so perfect in its symmetry,—so sound in its objects,—as o make it worth our while to sustain it at all s hazards? No: it was all anomaly—it was all contradiction—all short sightedness. It gave up what might be good; and it gave it up for what was evil: it left open what might be prudent to shut, it shut what it was only safe to open. The country was to be ruined by the admission of the Catholic into the civil and miliary service of the State. This was the point of afety,—and yet in Scotland, this vital point was quietly given up; and in Scotland the Caholic saw all employments open to him. (Hear!) Was this system to be preserved for its perfecon; or were there those who found a beauty in its anomaly? "I say," said the Noble Marquis, "the prohibition of sitting in Parliament s a positive sufferance. It is a grievance in its wn nature. It is a degradation of a great class n the eyes of their fellow-subjects. It has all the emper of positive penalty. The prohibition to old high civil or military offices is a penalty nnexed only to the highest misdemeanours of ublic men. And is this no persecution; or is ere no persecution but by fire and faggot, d the torture of the flesh? And is this to be sited on a great multitude of our countrymen, n imputations and charges denied by every aurity of their Church? Has not all this comation of grievance and penalty produced scontent? I will not be suspected of wishing inflame the popular mind; but has it not roduced discontent? I should be most deeply rprised if it had not. But if it had not, it uld become us, my Lords—it would be our nden duty, as hereditary Counsellors of the own, to look to the probable rise of disconnt, and meet and heal it. Does not all this pply ground for arguing. Is there nothing measures which fix a vast irritated populatiin the heart of the empire? But look to their eration on the general safety of our civil hts. Look to their operations on the intets of the Church. In each, and all, they went ectly to arm the spirit of a great body of the ople against those institutions from which y felt themselves decidedly excluded. But those laws, which were supposed so essenl to the Constitution, answer a single object which they had been devised? Their first ject was, to bring the population within the e of the Church. Has this succeeded? or must the body in question be adverse upon prinle? Is there a discoverable tendency to the ?—Is not the result all evil; is it not the it of the system, upon pure human princis, to raise a strong hostility against the rch—to lay open the public mind to the ny; and to raise and foster a spirit, which, t met by speedy remedy, or softened by the ise of speedy consideration, must go on, progressive ratio, to those excesses which uld demand all the wisdom and temper of Lordships to meet with success. But has anomaly of law, which deals out one meato Ireland, and another to Scotland—has duced quiet in Ireland, and in Scotland ontent? No—We have in those two ntries a great public principle reduced to ice; and it tell us, that were there is comint, there is discontent; and where the connt is taken away, there is quiet." Lord esley then adverted to the effects of a change stem in Ireland. Authorities had been ed to prove that Catholic emancipation an ulterior object with the people. But all was contradicted upon the common princiof human affairs. Where a discontent was d against a peculiar grievance—where it subject of universal complaint,—where s calculated to pain and to injure, whether lained of or not, its removal must be imnt. But then it was said, the discontents eland arose from many causes, of which was but one. Let it be so. But what was easoning that would refuse to take away urthen, because others might remain be?—(Hear, hear!)—"There may," said be others; but this, I am convinced, is reat one. I say it upon my best consideen. I state it as a legitimate grievance; am convinced that it is one which tends lame every other grievance.—(Hear.) This e most painful and distinct of all, as it es the pride and feeling of a people full sibility. How much must it press upon pirit of such men, to find themselves ded in the eyes of the country. It is imposat this must not be felt. It is not to be ed that this must not touch them in all s where men can be touched. I am firmvinced, that the removal of this will prothe tranquil removal of all the others; hat without this, the removal of all the s will not be felt as a boon. What is the rity on which this argument is brought forward? It is that of those unfortunate persons who, for having inflamed the rebellion in Ireland, were rendered amenable to the laws of their country. When they were brought up to be examined before the Committees of Lords and Commons, this was no doubt their opinion; and if it was to be relied on, Catholic emancipation was no object with the people. But who could rely upon the advice of such men, under such circumstances? Their object had been to enflame the country; and I cannot doubt that it was still their object; that their opinion was shaped to their object; and that, in seeing their advice adopted, they looked forward to seeing the country inflamed and made hostile for ever. This I believe firmly; and every thing they said, before and since that time, has confirmed me in that belief. Then comes the great question as to the safety of the Church. I am convinced, that the Church is in no danger, but from those disabilities. Can it be doubted from which the greater danger is to arise—from the admission of a few, by their qualifications, into the service of the State; or the absolute exclusion of a great body, bound and condensed together by that exclusion into a principled hostility against the establishment?"—(Hear.)—His Lordship then spoke of the necessity of an early consideration. It had always appeared to him, that what was to be done, must not be delayed, if it was to be done well and wisely. The consideration of the question had been always deferred, and apparently without sufficient reason. He (Lord Wellesley) had been decided in his wish to give it the earliest discussion of which it was capable. At the several periods in the Session, at which it had come, connected even with other matter, before the House, he had pressed for a speedy consideration; and again in April, when the subject came forward again, he had stated, that the subject ought not to lie dormant; or, as he then said, it ought not to be left till the rising feelings of the nation awoke into a tempest of faction. The measure was then deferred: and since that time, it was not to be denied, that suspicions and jealousies had been revived, totally unwarranted, as he thought they were; but still they were revived; and was this not an additional reason to take the subject under their Lordships' consideration, and apply to it those maxims of wise and wholesome policy of which it was capable? In this the House might expect the assistance of Noble Lords near him, whose knowledge and experience on the subject entitled their opinion to the highest regard. (Lord WELLESLEY here said a few words, we believe, in compliment to Lords Grey & Grenville, but they were lost in the cries of (*hear, hear, from the Opposition*.)—"I," said he, "am sincere in my opinion, that no time should be lost in taking it up by Parliament; that it should not be suffered to float about at the mercy of every man who may use his opportunity to distort and exaggerate the grievances of the people. Rescue it from the hands of the enemy; I do not speak of persons in Ireland, but rescue it from France. (*Hear, hear.*)—Let the agitation of the public mind only provoke us to take it up, and take it up as speedily as we can. If it were practicable, I would urge it upon your immediate consideration? Did I not on the 28th of April, entreat you to go into an immediate Committee? But I do not now call you for what would be impracticable; as there could be no hope of going thro' ubject this Session, let us determine to it our earliest consideration for the aphing one. Next, as to the time,—are we ave the question in its present state, for interval that may come within the prorogation of the House and its meeting again? Are we to leave it to the mercy of every man who turns his eye upon it? Are we to leave it to the practices of the enemy?—[Here there was some confusion from the crowd below the Bar, and the Officer was called.—After a short pause, Lord Wellesley proceeded.]—"If the time, if the mode of the resolution are unsatisfactory to your Lordships, am I to conclude that the object of my resolution is so? That object is to secure a final arrangement, satisfactory to all parties: so guarded as to remove discontents, without endangering the rights of any class of his Majesty's subjects. The importance, the probable effect, the dangers of delay, all concur to press this great question upon me, and compel me to call upon you for some pledge of this speedy consideration. Then I, with others, whose assistance I will be happy to claim—and after whom, or with whom, I am ready to take my share in the discussion of this question—will be proud and happy to come forward with those measures, which, by providing for a final arrangement, seem to us most calculated to ensure the happiness and honour of the country. Those measures must not be suffered to linger without a pledge. If they are, let Parliament look to the consequence on the feelings of the country—let them, above all, look to its impression on Ireland—let them look to the consequence of telling any great body of men, that they shall have no place amongst us; that we have laid up their disabilities in the very temple of the Constitution, and made their restraints the palladium of our liberties. I trust in God, that we are now about to bind ourselves to that final arrangement which will amend all—secure all—reconcile all." The Marquis Wellesley then read his Resolution:—

"That this House will, early in the next Session of Parliament, take into its most serious consideration the state of the laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in great Britain and Ireland, with a view to such a final and conciliatory adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, to the stability of the Protestant Establishment, and to the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of his Majesty's subjects."

Lord LONGFORD observed, that this was a subject on which there existed considerable difference of opinion. Even the best friends of the Catholics thought they had lately gone to most unwarrantable lengths; and the objections of those who were adverse to concession, were very much strengthened by the recent occurrences. He objected entirely to a pledge on this subject. The Catholic would derive no advantage from it, for he must know that it was a subject which would be entertained by Parliament whenever they might consider it prudent to entertain it. If, however, circumstances should render it inexpedient to enter into the consideration of the Catholic claims early in the next Session, what would be the effect of adopting the Noble Marquis's resolution but to pledge their Lordships to consider that which it would be inexpedient to consider? For himself, he could not agree that the objections to concession were of a spiritual nature; they were political. He for one, would not chuse to admit those into political power who in any shape acknowledged a foreign authority. He wished to ascertain some positive security before he could consent to a surrender. The present submission of the Catholics to the Papal power, was, in his opinion, of too organized a nature not to be susceptible of a political character. When the question was brought forward, whenever it might be brought forward, he trusted that it would be considered not partially with a view to the interests of Catholics alone, but as a great national cause. In refusing to agree to the present motion, he guarded himself from being supposed to intimate, that if it should be proposed next Session to discuss the subject, he should object to that proposition.

The LORD CHANCELLOR thought it his duty, thus early in the debate, to offer to their Lordships his sentiments on a subject of such vital importance to the civil and religious liberties of the Empire. Because he stated his opinion on this subject; even were he to stand alone in that opinion—he denied the right of any man to question his sincerity. There was no wish nearer his heart than to be convinced that he was wrong. If he could be convinced of that, he would, without hesitation, vote for the resolution proposed by the Noble Marquis; but conceiving as he did, that he was right & that those who were of a different opinion were wrong, the Noble Marquis must excuse him, and indeed he would no doubt, applaud him for going to the utmost length in opposition to that motion. The Noble Marquis justly expressed his persuasion that there could be no difference of opinion as to the desirable nature of the objects which the resolution professed itself calculated to attain. Oh, that they could be accomplished! Oh, that their Lordships could come to some determination on this subject, "satisfactory to all classes of his Majesty's subjects!" He believed from his soul that the Noble Marquis entertained the best intentions; but it was for their Lordships that night closely to examine, and conscientiously to decide upon the probability, or rather the possibility, that the adoption of the Noble Marquis's resolution would be "satisfactory to all classes of his Majesty's subjects." He trusted that he should not be branded with intolerance and bigotry, if he expressed himself in the language of all the Statutes on the subject, or if he maintained that to agree to the question in dispute would be to alter the whole system of law which since the revolution had been established in this Protestant, and he trusted not the less Protestant, for being the United Kingdom. There had been great men, certainly not chargeable with bigotry and intolerance, who had thought it of some importance that the religion in which they had been educated, and which he, it might be erroneously, could not help considering the purest in the world, ought to be favoured by the State in a higher degree than any other religion. It certainly shocked him to see the descendants of those great men act so oppositely to the principles of their ancestors. They must pardon him, but he could not refrain from expressing his regret at this circumstance. From the ar 1800 to the present period, he and those who thought with him on the present subject—the humble advocates of the civil and religious liberties of their country (liberties fostered by the Church Establishment, so closely connected with that of the State)—had never ceased to request those, who proposed an alteration in the existing state of things, what it was they meant to do; He now asked the Noble Marquis, in that language of respect which it was as becoming him to use as the Noble Marquis to hear, what it was that he meant to do? What did the Noble Marquis propose? Consideration? Did not all the Noble Marquis's arguments go to establish the necessity not of consideration only, but of absolute concession? During the last debate on this subject, he (the Lord Chancellor) had got up to protest against the imputations which had been thrown out against him in that House and in other places, that he was an enemy to the Catholic claims. He was no enemy to the just claims, if they could be entertained consistently with the public welfare of any class of his Majesty's subjects. But holding the high situation which he had the honour to hold, he should think himself the most culpable and criminal of beings if he consented to the sacrifice of any guard which, in his opinion, was indispensable to the security of the Church and State. He repeated what he had said in his last speech, that nothing on earth should induce him, contrary to his sound discretion as a legislator, to pledge himself to the consideration of a subject, which, even if it appeared fit to be discussed when the proposition was originally made, might, by the intervention of various circumstances, become not fit to be discussed at the period to which the proposition referred. According to the avowal of the Noble Marquis himself, the events of five or six months might produce a very great change in the propriety or impropriety of any discussion. For instance, at the end of the session of 1811, Parliament had heard nothing of the Convention in Ireland; they had heard nothing of the measures adopted in consequence, on the legality or illegality of which he would now say nothing, except that the Irish lawyers and the Irish debaters elsewhere, had no right to inform the public that he allowed those measures to be illegal, because he had not contradicted Lord Erskine on the subject. The fact was, that he thought it became neither his Noble or Learned Friend, nor himself, to say one word on the subject, pending a legal consideration, and when it might be ultimately submitted to the decision of their Lordships. But he remonstrated against having concluded unfavourable to the legality of those measures because he had conscientiously abstained from expressing his sentiments on them. He confessed his surprise at the opinions delivered by the Noble Marquis, fighting side by side with him, as that Noble Marquis had done at the commencement of the present Session. He had not heard much of the Noble Marquis's opin on this subject before. If he were pushe would say, that he had entertained little s cion that such opinions existed in the N Marquis's mind. At the time when the N Marquis stated in that House, that if th gislature ever gave way to menace, there an end to free and uncontrolled discussion, Noble Marquis and he voted together. The ble Marquis was now, it would appear, different opinion; and yet the circumsta were the same, or rather, they were m stronger. One would have thought that sim circumstances would have led to a similar c clusion. He knew that the Resolutions of late Aggregate Meeting of Catholics were n Parliamentary document, to which a reg reference could be made; but it was never less, impossible that the Legislature co blind themselves to what had occurred. At same time, he begged that his vote of night might not conclude him on the subjec the next Session of Parliament. What he c tended for was, that no man ought to ple himself to some future course of proceedi that when the season of action arrived, should do that, which, under all the circ stances of the case, it appeared to him right to do. Reverting to the Resolutions of Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Irela he asked those who had read the papers which they were contained, if they ever with a more scandalous or a more infam publications containing as it did, the most warranted censure on illustrious persons, b ding in the place of the King, offices of So reignty in this country. A more criminal p duction had never appeared. When he saw s characters so observed upon, he must main the impropriety of it even if he had voted w his Noble Friend. He owed it in justice those who voted the resolutions to say, that believed they were surprised into them. W respect to the measure itself, he had list ed with the greatest attention to what Noble Marquis proposed, and he was to *bone fide* consideration, with reference to b *fide* concession, not only a friend, but so a friend, as to believe that no man, c sistently with his public duty, would be enemy to it. The Noble Lord had asked th to shew him the danger, but was he in Protestant country to shew the danger of s verting the Protestant establishment? (H *hear!*) What he meant to say was, that ev where in our Statute books they would the security of the Protestant religion provi for, not merely with reference to religion, because we quarrelled with the religion of Catholics, but because their religious opini operated on their political principles in suc way as to render it necessary to adopt some fence against them. It had been said the regulations of which the Catholics c plained were called for by the particular o sion; but the ancestor of a Noble Lord (H wicke) had cautioned them, that if they permitted their religious establishment to be broken in upon, the effect would be injurious to their civil rights. This was the general principle upon which their ancestors proceeded. It had been said that the Catholics regarded their oaths. He did not deny that they did so; but there was no oath which met the case, or afforded an adequate security. As to the distinction drawn in their favour between spiritual and temporal jurisdiction, it was a distinction in itself obscure and liable to great confusion; and one thing we might depend upon in looking at this subject, that a great deal of that we would call temporal, they would call spiritual power. The authority of Blackstone, which was quoted so frequently on this subj partially, would go to a modification of the provisions against the Rom Catholics, but no further than a modificati, so long as they acknowledged a foreign Sov eign in spiritual or in temporal matters. He would next b leave to direct the attention their Lordships to what had been done for t ce the R volution. We had proceed month to month, and from day to d sessions consistent with the spirit of o ve and guarded by that cautious pol would regulate such proceedings. If sent Motion was carried, and it meant no sideration but concession, as he hoped fo God's mercy, he did not think he should b living under the same constitution as hitherto (*hear, hear!*) Feeling the weight of all those objections strongly pressing on his mind, it

was his intention to conclude with a motion, upon which he should divide the House if he was to stand alone. As the Noble Marquis (Lord Wellesley) and he had agreed on a former occasion, that they could not vote for concession under the existing circumstances, so he (the Lord Chancellor), under similar circumstances, could not vote for the motion of the Noble Marquis. He should sit down, after giving notice to their Lordships that he meant to move the previous question.

The Earl of HARDWICKE observed, that it was not for him to say what his ancestors would have done if they were living now; but, as far as he understood their principles from public and from private sources, he believed that Lord Chancellor Somers and Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, had they acted in the present day, would have differed exceedingly from the Noble Lord upon the Woolsack. He was surprised to hear the futile arguments adopted by the Noble Lord; they appeared to him, if they went to any thing, to go to this, that the door ought to have been shut against concession at the commencement; that neither the Acts of 1778, or 1782, of 1792, or 1793, ought to have been passed, and that the Noble Lord ought not to have been shocked by a sight so alarming as that of a Roman Catholic pleading at the Irish bar. For his own part, he had been in Ireland in the years 1781 and 1782, before the relaxations alluded to by the Noble Lord were enacted. He had also seen it recently, and he could state from the comparison he was thus enabled to draw, that its present prosperity in agriculture and in commerce was owing to those acts. It would be impossible the agriculture of the country could succeed if the Catholics had laboured under their former disqualifications. His Lordship went over the circumstances which immediately succeeded the Union, praised the conduct of the Marquis Cornwallis and Mr. Pitt, both of whom resigned, because the expectations of the Catholics (to whom, how- r, he acknowledged, no promise had ever given), could not be realised. After some arguments, he concluded by declaring, should vote for the motion.

Earl of CLANCARTY said, that whatever or expectation might have been held y Government, it could not be interpreted intention of granting all, without any to accompanying securities. Having, it 2 years ago, gone minutely into the ect, he should not recapitulate his arguments on the present occasion; but there was which he felt it necessary to press attention of the House. He did then nd (continuing of the same opinion) maintain, that whenever it was e up this subject, the Roman and should come forward with ions and in a conciliatory tone. to see the string of resolutions had lately passed; but it was ary to consider what was right to be and to acquire what securities would be ary to obviate the danger of their un- admission to all privileges.

Duke of SUSSEX said, that after the ple detail of his opinions on this subject he had given on a former occasion, not his intention to trouble their Lordships with a repetition of that detail; but after had fallen from the Noble Lord on the ck, he found it impossible not to make and conscientious effort to counteract ndency of those sentiments to which the Lord had given utterance. He hoped would be believed by the country, and Lordships, when he said he felt as ty for the support of our establish- urch and State, as the Noble Lord, ffered from him most widely in that support. As he had just ion on the present subject was made up; but he should not do he Noble Marquis, if he did not ex- atifaction at the splendid exertion ch the Noble Marquis had this night d his opinion—with which he had ened his conviction. The question now ore their Lordships in somewhat of a shape and form from those in which it ly appeared. Its position, relative to ex- nsiderations, was much altered for the When it was last before the House vari- fficulties existed, & various opinions, were hich were now overcome or abandoned. with the events of the last six weeks eye, could say, that a very considerable had not taken place in the features of olic question. It was of course in the ion of the House, that within the last two attempts had been made at the n of a new Administration, the basis of ich attempts was conciliation of the s. (*Hear, hear!*) One of the Noble is Noble Friend Moira), who was com- d to make ... s, was ... iation, ... ble to ... illus- ... that ... posi- ... assed ... hope, ... ve no

enemy. (*Hear, hear!*) Would this, and he put it to the Noble Lord on the Woolsack, be pulling down the barriers of the State! Would it not, on the contrary, be the rearing up of impregnable bulwarks for its protection? It was said that the Catholics had already got much. They did get much; and it should not be forgotten, too, that all they obtained was in the reign of his present Majesty. But, in his opinion, the concessions hitherto made were arguments for extending them. They were additional motives to conciliation. He said, that whatever the Roman Catholics got, was in the reign of his present Majesty! Yes, in the 11th and 12th of his reign it was, that the situation of the Catholics was first taken into consideration. Then it was, that for the first time the Catholics were permitted, in their own country, to be possessors of fifty acres of bog-land for a term of 61 years, together with half an acre of arable land, provided that half acre was not within a mile of a town! This concession was followed by that of 1778, which gave to the Catholics the power of taking leases for 999 years; and by that of 1782, which put the Catholic on the same footing with the Protestant, not in a political light, but as to the purchase and disposal of land. In 1793, the right of election was vested in the Catholics; that right, of which they had been deprived since the 1st or 2d year of George II. Did any of their Lordships expect to keep the Catholics stationary in the situation, to which, by progressive enactments, they had thus been raised? In his notion of this free Constitution, he understood, that under it there was a natural connection between property and power. The Catholics were permitted to acquire property; and power must follow it. Any attempt to separate power from property, or to keep them, when in existence, from uniting, would, he was convinced, not only disturb the tranquility, but would endanger the stability of the State. It would have been better never to have granted any thing to the Catholics, than thus to stop short, and put up for ever a barrier against their claims. He begged the House not to discourge the arduous and honest efforts which the Catholics were making for their freedom; which a virtuous, and, he would say, an illustrious portion of the people of this empire, were making for the obtainment of a most praiseworthy and glorious object. If the House acted so unwise a part, the natural consequence would be, that those arduous efforts would be turned into another channel, and might, in their effect, be as destructive to the commonwealth, as inimical, undoubtedly, to the Catholics themselves. He was led to these remarks by a paper he held in his hand, in which it was stated, and, he believed, fairly stated, that not less than 7000 places were by the operation of the existing penal laws, shut up from the Catholics. When he said that the navy and army, and bar, were almost totally out of their reach, this assertion would not be considered groundless. The Noble Duke then concluded his speech, with deporing that any thing like violence should have been mingled in the conduct of the Catholics. They had given expression to violent sentiments, which he must blame, and which must injure instead of serving their good cause.

The Earl of HARROWBY contended, that at the time of the Union no pledge whatever was given to the Catholics, that their claims should be granted; and they had no right to suppose that the effect of that measure would be their emancipation. It was, however, distinctly stated to them, that in a United Parliament they might expect a more ample consideration of their claims, than could have taken place with safety in the Parliament of Ireland. He by no means, therefore, went so far as to say that the Union was a barrier to concession; he considered that, even after the Union, obstacles existed which had received their due reverence from the House, and which until very lately had not ceased to exist. The present Session was, certainly, the very first time that the question could be co[illegible] ith any view to a useful practical result; and [illegible] en then accidental circumstances arose, which pr[illegible] vented its fair consideration. Th[illegible] of the Conventionists, their tone and temper, disheartened those who wished to take it up; and he was sorry to say, that violence still characterised the conduct of the Catholics. The violence, however, of their latter resolutions, though unfounded and indecorous in the highest degree, had some alleviation in the great disappointment which they must be supposed to have sustained. He was not disinclined to consider these resolutions in this most favourable light; and undoubtedly the other House must have done so too, else they never would have come to the resolution which they adopted. The House, however, was to decide, without reference to any thing which happened elsewhere; and he could not help remembering, that Bills sent in from the other House had been often sent back without the concurrence of their Lordships. But the present was not a Bill, it was only a proposal to consider an extensive system of legislation, and he did not see that it could be injurious to accede to it. Was it possible that the Catholics could ever feel satisfied, unless they were at least convinced, that their claims had undergone a full and deliberate discussion; and that they were not rejected from any party-heat, or principle of bigotry? Could the Protestants themselves be satisfied at such claims being re- ected without the fullest argument? The object ch was principally to be desired, was general tion; and he did not know how that ob- ibly be obtained, unless by full ssion. If the granting the matter of triumph to the ding them, a mere mat- otestants, the decision case; as no concilia-

tion would be effected. As to the final success of the measure, much would depend upon the councils and influence of those who looked at this question with a view of conciliation. He trusted, that in the interval between this and the beginning of the next Session, the question would be well considered in this view; and with that hope he should support the present motion.

The Duke of KENT said, that he could not avoid expressing his most anxious and warmest wishes, that when this subject should come into discussion, it might not be considered so much a Catholic question as a conciliatory question. (*Hear, hear.*) Having been educated in the principles of the established religion, he naturally felt a strong predelection in its favour, and there was no consideration which attached him more to it, than his firm belief that there was no religion more liberal and tolerent in its spirit. (*Hear.*) If he really thought that there was any chance of the established religion being subverted, by entering into a discussion of the Catholic claims, he would be the last man to vote for the discussion. It appeared to him, however, generally, that those civil rights which were claimed by the Catholics, were rights which all the subjects living under the British Constitution might naturally conceive themselves entitled to. In granting those rights, he should certainly wish, that care should be taken to guard and protect the established religion. What guards and securities might be supposed necessary, would be more properly considered, if the House resolved to examine the subject. While he was ready to express his warmest wishes for a conciliatory arrangement, he could not avoid expressing his sincere regret at some of the Resolutions which had been lately passed in Ireland. The leading men of that class from which those Resolutions proceeded, had hitherto conducted themselves with the greatest temper and moderation. He would would leave it to the liberality of the House, whether it was not probable, that those Resolutions proceeded from the sudden ebullition and heat of a few wild heads; and that they were not the sober and deliberate expressions of those men who had always before conducted themselves with the utmost temper and moderation. He was favourable to the present question, as considering it the first general question which went to the amelioration of Ireland. He thought that the situation of the lower classes of the community in that part of the United Kingdom, had long and loudly called for legislative relief; and he hoped, that the present question would be followed by the proposal of other measures for remedying the grievances under which the poor of Ireland now labour. With this view, as well as that of conciliation, he felt happy in supporting the motion of the Noble Marquis.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY thought, that all those who were of opinion that the claims might, under some restrictions be acceded to, would best express that opinion by voting in favour of the present motion. He feared, indeed, that it would be generally conceived that those who should vote against it, were for shutting the door against all consideration whatever of the subject (*hear.*) If the object of conciliation, and of securing the established religion from danger, could be effected by any measures to be proposed, it would be an object of the highest price; and the question deserved the fullest consideration. There were certainly difficulties to be surmounted; but those difficulties ought not, in his opinion, to prevent the full consideration of the question. He thought that the House would do well to bear in mind, that whether the present motion was rejected or not, still the question must unavoidably be discussed again in the course of the next Session. It had been said, that more was intended than was professed. If that were the case, he would still wish to reserve himself against those intentions; but, at present, he should support the motion.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH wat at a loss to account for the new light which appeared to have broken in upon Parliament on this question. A very new and extraordinary illumination had lately burst open the minds of some Noble Lords in that House. The Noble Marquis, (Marquis Wellesley,) had first seen this new light,—this day-star,—since the 30th of last January. (*Hear*). Until that time, he must class himself among the persecutors. Before he was converted, he might say as the Apostle of the Gentiles, who had been present at the martyrdom of Stephen, that though he himself had not stoned him with stones, yet he was consenting to it, and took care of the young men's clothes who stoned him. The Noble Lord, however, had not given the House his reasons for this sudden conversion. A Noble Earl (Harrowby,) had also seen this new light, and was now in favour of the motion. As for himself, he was a man of plain and simple habits, and loved consistency and truth above all things. As to his Noble Friends near him, (Lords Grey and Grenville,) they had been consistent throughout in their opinions, and had evinced their sincerity by the sacrifice of office and power, to those opinions which they had so long and so ably maintained. That for which they went out of office, was not an hundredth part of what the present motion aimed at, and yet he could not then agree with them in their opinions. He then differed with them, not on the principle, that nothing could be done for conciliation with the Catholics, but that he was unwilling to part with the staff of power, until he knew whether it might not be wanted for the defence of the Protestant religion. (*Hear, hear!*) As to considering the laws which pressed too severely on the Catholics he believed that any man of good understanding, would be able in a day, or in a few hours to point out what immediately required repeal. He never could, however, bring himself to look upon the Roman Catholics in the same light as the Protestant Dissenters, as they owned a foreign allegiance. He allowed, that this objection might be something weakened by the present circumstances of the Pope; but it must be recollected, also, that it was Bonaparte who had him in fetters. Under such circumstances, he still saw great danger from this foreign allegiance, and therefore he should oppose the present motion.

Lord HOLLAND could not avoid expressing the great gratification he felt, at finding that the question had made such considerable progress, since it had last been agitated in that House. He could not be satisfied without expressing his unqualified adherence to those principles upon which he had before supported it. He thought the motion had been much misapprehended by the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack, who had made one of the most extraordinary speeches he had ever heard, concluding it with a motion as extraordinary. He expected that the two Noble & Learned Lords (the Lord Chancellor and Lord Ellenborough) would have thrown some new lights on the subject, and have endeavoured to shew how the Constitution, or the Protestant religion, would be endangered by agreeing to the motion. On the contrary, those Noble and Learned Lords chose only to deal in personalities upon the motives and conduct of other Noble Lords. The Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack had made assertions about the barriers of the Constitution, without enabling the House to judge what he meant by those barriers. With respect to the consistency of other Noble Lords, he had nothing to say, as he was convinced that they were sufficiently able to defend their own consistency; but he must say, that the Noble Marquis had very distinctly stated his reasons for now thinking that the enquiry ought to be gone into as soon as possible; although at a former period he did not think it the proper time for enquiry. The Noble and Learned Lord on the woolsack appeared to take credit to himself, for keeping silence when the legality of the proceedings in Ireland on the Convention Act were under discussion. From this silence it might be inferred, that he thought those proceedings illegal, but conceived it improper for him, in his high situation, and with his great authority, to pronounce an opinion on a case which might afterwards come judicially before the House. Now, when the consistency of other Noble Lords was spoken of, he should ask, what had been the consistency of that Noble and Learned Lord? (*Hear, hear!*) He was too scrupulous to give an opinion about a question of the legality or illegality, of proceedings that were then in regular discussion before the House; but now (*Good scrupulous man!*) he has no scruple in pulling a paper out of his pocket, and pronouncing it in the most positive manner to be highly criminal. (*Hear, hear!*) He had no scruple this night, in giving the opinion and the authority of the Lord Chancellor, that the paper was highly criminal. He was at a loss to find any consistency in those scruples; and he thought that the Noble and Learned Lord had forgotten, that every Peer in that House had a judicial as well as legislative vote, equal with his Lordship. He had then returned to his old position—the barriers of the Constitution, and the security of the established Church. He must say, however, for his part, that if he really supposed the barriers of the Constitution, and the established religion, were in danger of being subverted, he should not content himself with moving the previous question upon a motion which had that tendency. The Noble Lord, however, said, that he was not an enemy to *bona fide* concession, and *bona fide* conciliation. The Noble and Learned Lord, perhaps, thought, that by using those Latin words, his meaning would not be so clearly seen. He had not, however, chosen to follow the Noble Marquis through the laws, as affecting Catholics in England, Ireland, and Scotland. He would wish to ask the Noble and Learned Lord what he thought of the reign of Queen Elizabeth? Was not that a Protestant Government both in England and Ireland? And yet out of about two hundred and fifty-two Members, which composed the Parliament at that time, about one hundred were Roman Catholics. (*Hear.*) This circumstance, however, did not prevent the Government and the establishment religion from being Protestant. There was then no laws for disqualifying Catholics. The laws which now imposed oaths to be taken at the table of each House of Parliament, which no Catholic could take, were passed not in deliberate wisdom, but at a moment of ferment and confusion, such as had never before been known. Those who passed those laws, were persons who believed implicity in all the depositions of Titus Oates, and in those plots which were now universally conceived to be fabrications. Among the tests which were at that time proposed, there was one, which was called the Bishops' Test, by which those who took it were bound, "not to alter any existing law either in Church or State." Against this test, Lord Shaftesbury, and other Noble Lords (who had not hesitated to take the other tests), strongly protested. One Noble Lord at that time, stated "that he was not for allowing a Popish man, a Popish woman, a Popish dog, or a Popish cat, to be near the throne." (*A laugh.*) However extravagant the expression appeared at present, it was in those days extremely fine (*a laugh*), and was quoted as something very sublime. Were the barriers so sacred, which the wisdom of our ancestors in those times set up, that they must not now be touched or examined? Was the wisdom displayed by our ancestors at this particular period of our history, really entitled to so much admiration? Bishop Warburton was perhaps, the very first writer who contended, that the religion of of the State, whatever it was, ought to be fenced with privileges, and guarded by the exclusion of all other religions. It was not now contended, that the Catholics held opinions contrary to the good of the state, and therefore, there was no just ground for disqualifying them. As to the danger of foreign influence, if that should excite alarm, we had already granted all that was dangerous. The lower classes,

on whom this influence might most be expected to act, are admitted as soldiers and sailors, and may vote at elections for Members of Parliament. His Lordship then read the oaths taken at present by the Irish Catholics; and maintained, that they were sufficient pledges of their allegiance, and a sufficient refutation of the doctrines imputed to them. A Noble and Learned Lord had mentioned the names of Somers and Hardwick as authorities, and asked, who would suppose themselves more liberal and enlightened than those great men? The same kind of argument had been used in support of the Slave Trade, and the names of Locke, Hardwicke, and Somers, were brought against the supporters of the abolition. If he were asked, did he pretend to compare himself with those enlightened and liberal men, he should say, he certainly did not. He should say, however, that he had the advantage of them, in the liberality of the age in which we live. With regard to the argument respecting foreign influence, in proving that they proved too much, to apply the French proverb, for the Catholics had already received too much at their hands. If this foreign influence was of much moment as was conceived by some, the Catholics had already received too much—they had gone too far now to think either of receding or of stopping. As to the Oath proposed for the Catholics to take, he believed that few of them knew what it was; and he had been surprised to discover that the Catholic went so far as to take it in any instance. Among other things, by this oath they stated, that they did recognise the rights to murder and destroy under certain circumstances, and that abjured "the *abominable doctrine* which says that no faith is to be kept with heretics." They also, by this oath, recognised the settlement and arrangement of property in this country as now deposed of. Such was the oath enforced by the Act of 1793; and he could not give a serious attention to the quibbles or the meaning that might be put on the words *spiritual* and *temporal*. But these things must give way to the improvement and liberality of the age; and those Irish Catholics who claimed relief from unjust and oppressive laws, considered their posterity as well as themselves. They thought, and they thought properly, that they ought no longer to continue a proscribed class. The House had heard of the glorious battles of Talavera, Barrosa, and Maida: they had heard of the Englishman, Hill—of the Scotchman, Graham—and of the Irishman, Wellington. Those deeds and those names vibrated with exquisite sensibility on the memory of every one. The heart of the Irish Catholic would bound with patriotic joy whenever he remembered them, yet how would he sicken when his own situation of exclusion came athwart his mind! "Alas!" would he exclaim, "I belong to a class in which there cannot be any Wellingtons, Grahams, or Hills! I stand marked—I am proscribed and excluded from enjoying those honors which others may enjoy, because I adopt and continue to believe in the religion of my forefathers! Such must be their feeling, and he admired them for it. If they did not call for their privileges, he should not think them likely to produce either Wellingtons, Grahams, or Hills. As to the irritable and angry feelings of the Catholics, it was completely natural to their peculiar situation; and that conduct which was imputed to them as crimes, raised them in his estimation. If they did not feel strongly for what they warmly desired, he should not think them worthy of the concessions desired. In conclusion, he thought it would be becoming in that House to accede to the motion, especially after what had been done by the Representatives of the People of England in the Commons House of Parliament.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in explanation, said that he was not one of those who wished to close the doors upon conciliation, as he had been misrepresented to have said.

Lord HOLLAND, made a brief explanation.

Lord MULGRAVE, disapproved of conceding the claims of the Catholics by degrees. When the Government should see it fit to make any concessions, they would find it wise to make them to the fullest extent of their claims; for it appeared that nothing less would conciliate the Catholics of Ireland. It was the constant refusal or hesitating grants on one side, and the encreasing demands on the other, from which danger was to be apprehended. He was anxious to see them freed from their disabilities under wholesome regulations, he saw no grounds for being apprehensive of proper concessions with suitable securities given.

Lord CAMDEN, was desirous to guard any concessions which it might be found necessary to make to the Catholics with wholesome securities. He had language repeated to him which had been employed on a recent and similar occasion in another place by a Right Hon. and eloquent Gentleman (Mr. Grattan) which had influenced his mind to form the most favourable conclusions of making concessions to the Catholic claims. That memorable speech had taken much of the anxiety from his mind, and he could, therefore, vote for the present motion without any reluctance.

The Duke of NORFOLK was of opinion that every man in the realm had a natural right to worship God according to the dictates of his own heart, after having given proper securities to the nation, that he would leave the Government and the established Church unmolested. We had witnessed what cheering effects the prompt renunciation of our Orders in Council had accomplished, amongst the murmuring manufacturers; and he hoped, that by a concession equally prompt, we would conciliate the minds of the Catholics.

A Noble Lord, who, we are informed, was the Earl of WARWICK, spoke in hostility to the motion, from the cross-bench.

Earl MOIRA said, that a fair and complete consideration of the great and paramount Catholic question, was all that had been requested by the motion so eloquently introduced by the Most Noble Marquis, and he really could not conceive that resistance could arise from any reasonable quarter, against it. Had they not every inducement, from the nature of the claims themselves, as well as the unfortunate concurrent circumstances of the times, to come to a favourable conclusion upon them? Were they not informed by his Majesty's Ministers, in that and another House of Parliament, that they were in possession of sealed packets of information, concerning disturbances not so remote from London as Ireland, which they were afraid to make public, and therefore voted them to the consideration of a Secret Committee? And did they immediately proceed to examine into the disturbances excited in other parts, and refrained from indulging themselves in making any concessions towards the Catholics? The violence indeed of the Resolutions lately emanating from the Meeting of Dublin, had been particularly descanted upon with some severity, but were they to contemplate only the warm proceedings of a few individuals, and according as they acted, proceed towards the whole body. They were to examine into the justice and policy of the measure, without deigning to remember the casual intemperances of a few individuals, which in his opinion, ought rather to be an additional inducement to concede the claims of the whole body with alacrity. The chief objects of the present Motion, were simply to give a pledge of their determination to the Catholic claims an ample and mature deliberation during the ensuing Session for the laudable purpose of quieting in the interim the public mind. But a Noble Lord had apprehended, from conceding the discussion of the subject they would bring the Church Establishment into immediate and imminent danger. He would assure the Noble Lord that he would be one of the foremost to resist the motion did he conceive that it had any such mischievous tendency. But they had the unanimous assertion of all the Protestant population in Ireland, that concession of claims would both protect and save the Church Establishment. The Noble Lord had endeavoured to get rid of the motion by moving for the previous question, but that was a dangerous manner of getting rid of a question which was sure to return upon them always with additional strength. They certainly entertained a strange and mistaken notion of what disunited any body of men, and made them confuse and confound one another. They believed that oppressive laws would shake the remains of the Romish Church asunder, and they accordingly passed them. Now the House wondered how they had acquired strength, nor even thought of tracing that consolidation of mind and character in their own enactments. He had listened attentively to all those who had endeavoured to show resistance to the motion, but he heard nothing successfully urged against the eloquence and political sagacity displayed by his Noble Friend. The intemperance of the people in the recent resolutions, had been arrayed triumphantly against him; but that very intemperance, as he had before urged, should be guarded against, as a symptom of the danger which attended the dismissal of the motion by a negative. Let them, and he prayed them to consider well the importance of the motion, let them not get rid of it rashly, lest the Catholics might press it back again upon them, before the conclusion of the Session, near though it was. It was a duty which they owed to themselves and to the country, to walk upon sound grounds, so that their sincerity to do all that could be successfully done, might be apparent. All the doubts and hesitations which had happened in the House of Commons upon the important question had been occasioned, he believed, from a complete want of that ample range which the mind of man delighted to take into an important political subject, that opportunity would be given by the motion of the Noble Marquis, in which he heartily concurred.

Viscount SIDMOUTH said, that the grounds upon which resistance had been formerly made to the Catholic claims, was from a firm belief, that the intemperate and lofty tone in which they had to that period indulged, made any concession dangerous. They were described as having arrayed themselves in the armour of right, & that they had thrown themselves in a menacing attitude. That was a most insurmountable objection. Then look in what manner the Catholics had conducted themselves down to the present period. They had certainly kept themselves within the pale of the law, but then who could help regretting the difficulty with which they accomplished it? The House was called upon to go into an honest consideration of the subject by the Noble Marquis's introductory speech, and his motion indicated the almost extent of unlimited concession. Unless, therefore, he could find that he could go to the extent of the motion with a safe conscience, it would be dishonest in him to consent to it. His own views would be limited, and the views of the friends of the motion unlimited. To consider on the part of their Lordships according to the terms of the motion, would be to conceive to an unlimited extent. We were not to measure our concessions to the Catholics by the loudness of their clamour—they were desirous of emancipation of a political nature; but they required enfranchisement from ignorance and poverty more than from political disabilities. A favourable recurrence of events were required to lead them to emancipation. Let them legislate as their forefathers had done, and not by a hasty measure interfere in the inward economy of the Church. Under these impressions, he should give his vote for the previous question.

The Marquis of HEADFORD spoke in so inaudible a tone of voice, that we could not discover on what side of the question he spoke.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, that far advanced as the Session of Parliament was, and the business in which it was engaged of the utmost importance, he was ready for one to vote that the claims of the Catholics should be taken into immediate consideration. Nothing could serve so successfully to quiet and compose the minds of the people at such a juncture as the present. He was not prepared as it had been apprehended, that the Noble Marquis was to make unlimited concessions, but he would vote for the Motion, under an impression of the impracticability of the measure. And were they to be told, that in bestowing general rights upon all the people, that all the reciprocity would be upon one side? Concessions indeed, of a very moderate nature, had been offered to be made towards the Catholics, but to qualify that they were desired to emancipate themselves from ignorance and from poverty.—What an accusation! Good Heaven; could they expect a people to become rich to whom all the porches to honour and fame were closed. By the manner in which they had guided Ireland, they naturally caused her to cast her eyes abroad for assistance, and for instruction, which under a more favourable Government, she should have found at home. But the Catholics had of late by their demeanour, and by the pressingness of their claims, raised up friends in many an unexpected quarter. Their Protestant Brethren were content to risk their Church Establishment, and their property, in making concessions to the Catholics. To that respectable body of men there had also been a light thrown in upon them from an unexpected quarter, from which no light was expected. This was the Government who were divided in their opinions, and by the speeches which they had made on the same occasion expressed the differences between them. He would vote for the motion.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND, shortly observed, (as we could hear his R. H.) that he should have been happy to have supported the motion; but having seen the Resolutions expressed at a recent meeting of the Catholics, they appeared to be of that nature which should deter him from sanctioning the proposition in question by his vote.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL observed, that with respect to the general proposition before the House, there were two ways in which it should be considered; first, with reference to its practicability; and secondly, with respect to its expediency. He should conceive himself as acting in a way unworthy his character, if he afforded support to a motion, without clearly seeing his way as to its leading to a satisfactory conclusion. On the first of these grounds he should always stand. He would never meet a great question by little shifts or little expedients. It should be met upon great and general principles. If it could be so, he would be the last man in the House to prevent such a consideration of the question. But when taken upon great and general principles, if he could not see his way to a safe conclusion, he should not be acting justly and manfully, if he did not avow that sentiment and act accordingly. Were the religious opinions of the Catholics the only obstacle, those should make no difference whatever. If, as was said by a Noble Friend, any number of persons would agree to take the Oath of Supremacy, there could be no danger in going to that extent. This oath included an abjuration of all foreign jurisdiction, spiritual as well as temporal. He considered it as a fundamental principle, laid down at the Revolutions; it was laid down as an essential principle, that the Protestant Government was to be firmly established in these realms. He conceived this to be that the power of the State was to be Protestant, and for the benefit of all descriptions of its subjects. The arguments of his Noble Friends were not fairly stated by Noble Lords opposite. It was stated only, that in the present respective situations of the French Government and the Court of Rome, such a state of things may arise, as would render the Papal power, so influenced, as dangerous as ever in this country. If any one political principle was more firmly established than another, it was that the subjects of a State should owe no allegiance out of the State. Under these circumstances, he felt himself called on to state, that as he could not see his way to any beneficial result from the motion of his Noble Friend, he could not feel himself justified in acceding to it. It was a maxim of his political life—a maxim confirmed by all that he had ever heard, read, or observed, that with respect to a great Constitutional question, if a stand were to be made, it should be made *in limine*. Therefore, as he saw not clearly any prospect of a practical conclusion from the present proposition, he thought the true way in point of principle, and the most manly way, was to take the stand of resistance in the first intance. He would even go farther, and state, that if he were determined to make concession he would still oppose the motion, because he was against making any great change in the laws, without knowing what that change was to be. (*Hear.*) Before he could consent to a change, it must be shewn to him at the time the measure was proposed, what was to be proposed in the room of that which then existed. He believed it was competent to any Noble Peer to lay a Bill upon the table, and to shew therein what it was proposed to repeal, and what to retain! (*Hear, hear.*) He agreed with his Noble Friend opposite, it was right to consider this great question as a whole, and he hoped, that whatever may be done on the subject, it would be done at once; it was impossible to form a just estimate of the character of a measure proposed for adoption, without knowing the whole extent of what was meant to be done.

Lord DONOUGHMORE said, he had, as it was well known to many of their Lordships, lived in habits of strict friendship with the great body of the Catholics; he had always been the strenuous advocate of their cause; and he did not on the present occasion feel himself less inclined to be so than heretofore. He complimented the manly manner in which the Noble Earl who spoke last had met the question; and confessed he always considered, that consideration involved concession; and he would strenuously deprecate the idea of deluding the Catholics by affording them the one, and withholding from them the other. He adverted to the resolutions of the late Aggregate Meeting in Dublin, and was sorry to find they had made so strong an impression as they seemed to have done on the minds of some Noble Lords; but there would always occur in large public bodies moments of irritation, and it was not wonderful the Catholics should feel a jealousy when they found re-appointed to their situations the present Ministers, who had on all occasions shewn themselves so decidely as their determined foes. He was well aware of the value and importance of conciliation; and as he thought this measure would very materially tend to it, he would give it his hearty support.

Lord MELVILLE said, he rose to state shortly his reasons for voting as he should now do in favour of the present motion. In so doing, he could not charge himself with any inconsistency for feeling as he did. He hoped [illegible] House would not only come to a consideration [illegible] question, but with a desire that such con[illegible] [illegible]ght lead to the beneficial results [illegible] to the motion flattered themselves [illegible] reasonably expect from its being carried [illegible] favour. He hoped therefore, the House [illegible] feel it their duty to pursue their own steady course, and not be led away by any intemperate proceedings which might have taken place among rash unadvised men among the Catholics. He could not agree with a Noble Friend of his, who had said that if a stand was to be made, it should be made in *limine*; on the contrary, he was of opinion, that those who, in 1800, could not agree with Mr. Pitt, ought to take the first opportunity afforded them of doing so. Since then, a very considerable change had taken place in the public opinion, particularly in Ireland; and he should therefore support the motion.

Lord COBHAM (Earl Darnley) said, he thought always that the Catholics of Ireland were entitled to the consideration and justice of the House. He hoped, therefore, the time was fast approaching when these claims of justice and sound policy would be attended to; and that this would be the last time that question would be discussed in that House. The motion should therefore have his support.

Lord REDESDALE said, he had formerly objected to a committee, and had now a greater objection to support the present motion, because he was convinced the claims of the Catholics ought not to be allowed, unless very strong securities were given. Absolute concession, without restriction, he never could agree to. He should therefore vote against the motion.

Lord GRENVILLE could not give a sil[illegible]
on the subject: he must express the [illegible]
which he felt at the manly manner[illegible]
subject had been brought fo[illegible]
thing to regret, it was that [illegible]
the whole length of [illegible]
tholic disabilities. I[illegible]
stood as intending t[illegible]
ties of the Church e[illegible]
he was devoted w[illegible]
manner of bringing [illegible]
fing in compariso[illegible]
must rejoice at the [illegible]

take place. He had been told by a Noble Lord (we believe the Lord Chancellor), that the safety of the Constitution was involved in their vote: but which of them was now giving the best proof of attachment to the principles of the Revolution, he who excluded from 4 millions of men, or he who would bring them in to share or strengthen it: There were those who thought the question ought to be put off without danger, but let them not "lay that flattering unction to their soul." It grew dangerous as it was delayed.

He lamented it had not been settled finally twelve years ago. Since that time discontents must have increased, and it was not strange that mistrust should now be found when we made our offers of friendship. The confidence of the Catholics could not grow at once: not as it would, had their desire been granted twelve years ago, or five, or three, or two, or even more than all when the restrictions were taken off. It was most expedient not to lose a moment.—the Catholics could not be expected to wait submissively and confidently for the six or nine months that might pass till the meeting of Parliament, without some pledge, especially under such a Ministry, wh[illegible]
the Chancellor, the keeper of the King's conscien[illegible]
declared, that to comply with their wishes would [illegible]
to sacrifice the Constitution. At all events, if Pa[illegible]
liam[e]nt gave its voice for them, late events shew[illegible]
that they were not to expect great resistance in an[illegible]
ther quarter. The Noble and learned Lord (Red[illegible]
dale) who had objected so much in detail, had on[illegible]
to send his objections to be discussed in the Co[illegible]
mittee. It was impossible not to express addition[illegible]
satisfaction at the proof which was now furnish[illegible]
that the measure must be eventually successful; a[illegible]
yet this was the one for which he and other Me[illegible]
bers of that House had been charged with li[illegible]
short of treason against the King and Constituti[illegible]
Those very men who rose to power on the cha[illegible]
now admitted, that they had all along thought [illegible]
him, and yet they had calumniated him [illegible]
Friend (Earl Grey.) Here was a new [illegible]
the good of free discussion. If the qu[illegible]
have yielded to the votes of great majo[illegible]
House, to other influence, or to a po[illegible]
must have perished; but it was support[illegible]
now triumphant.—This was the spirit o[illegible]
tion that four millions of men were a[illegible]
mitted by the vote of this night. The [illegible]
repeated, that he would not vote fo[illegible]
now, he never would vote for it, if he [illegible]
ceive that the vote of the House would [illegible]
to concession, nor doled and parcell[illegible]
niggardly and reluctant hand, but go[illegible]
extent of a total repeal of their disab[illegible]
he said so he did not exclude those sec[illegible]
might be deemed necessary to preser[illegible]
tant Establishment, being satisfied [illegible]
preservation of it depended the safety, [illegible]
tranquillity of both countries. He sh[illegible]
the present motion a declaration th[illegible]
would, early next Session, proceed to [illegible]
of those disabilities; and he should pr[illegible]
a declaration that they would, at this [illegible]
ceed to the repeal of them. But as he [illegible]
what was most agreeable to his wish [illegible]
hailed that which was offered to him.

Earl STANHOPE rose and said, "[illegible]
doubts concerning the votes on th[illegible]
it very fair to catch persecutors in [illegible]
*laugh*) when he who was of a d[illegible]
the law on his side. He could turn [illegible]
of the House. He had referred to [illegible]
ly part of Charles the second, which [illegible]
the more effectually disabling Papists [illegible]
he would read a few words. The A[illegible]
from and after the 1st day of Decem[illegible]
ensuing (a day now long past), "all [illegible]
bers of the House of Peers, which, of c[illegible]
my Lords the Bishops, who should [illegible]
for remain in the presence of the Kin[illegible]
into the King or Queen's houses durin[illegible]
those of their successors, should incur [illegible]
the act, unless they had previously in [illegible]
the oath prescribed to them in the pr[illegible]
tween the hours of 9 and 12 in the for[illegible]
instead of coming to that house and ta[illegible]
all my Lords the Bishops had gone t[illegible]
first instance, and were therefore Pop[illegible]
and disqualified incurably from sitting [illegible]
(*A laugh*) His intention was, when h[illegible]
to bring this act before the House; b[illegible]
should have no occasion for it, if my [illegible]
shops behaved like *good boys*, as he hop[illegible]
(*a laugh*); otherwise he should cert[illegible]
all out *neck and shoulders*. (*A lau*[illegible]

The LORD CHANCELLOR move[illegible]
order, and all strangers were excluded [illegible]
mainder of the debate.

On the division on the previous ques[illegible]
bers were—

| | |
|---|---|
| Contents, present - - - - | [illegible] |
| Proxies - - - - - - - - | [illegible] |
| Not Contents, present - - | [illegible] |
| Proxies - - - - - - - - | [illegible] |
| Majority for the previous questi[illegible] | [illegible] |

Adjourned at Half-past Three.

## LONDON, JULY 2, 1[illegible]

The Marquis WELLESLEY brou[illegible]
his motion last night. It was si[illegible]
CANNING's in the Commons. The [illegible]
CELLOR moved the previous quest[illegible]
which was carried by a majority o[illegible]
this Majority we may partly thank [illegible]
Resolutions of the late Aggregate Me[illegible]
up in [illegible] [illegible]nt over to [illegible]
Th[illegible]
ELL[illegible]
and [illegible]
oth[illegible]
" [illegible]
" [illegible]
" [illegible]
" [illegible]

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Friday, February 5, 1813.


THE PILOT,—[J]ULY 23.

There is not a man ... Parliament whose talents, rectitude, per[f]... [gre]at independence in fortune and principles, [ex]perience, and devoti-on to the interests of [th]e country, are more entitled to respect than [th]ose of Mr. WHITBREAD; and there is not [a] principle more entit-led to respect and con[fi]dence than a sincere and ardent love of [pe]ace in a man whose [pu]blic and private [pr]ofessions and conduct [aff]ord the most unqu[est]ionable assurance and guarantee that he is n[ot] disposed to purchase peace by the surre[n]der or compromise of national honour. It [is], therefore, not without pain that we feel [o]urselves obliged to dis-approve of Mr. WH[ITB]READ's opinion as to the course to be pursue[d] upon the late overture. We are not much di[s]posed to panegyrize the present Ministers; a[n]d if we were willing to make an exception in favour of any one of them, certainly Lord CAST[L]EREAGH is not the man. Yet we do think tha[t] no other answer than that sent by him to [th]e Duke of BASSANO could with dignity o[r] prudence be given. By an attentive perus[a]l of the Duke of BASSANO's letter ... seen that the very basis proposed by ... [o]pening the negotiation, implied, not ... recognition but the guarantee of the ... of *Spain* to JOSEPH BONAPARTE and ... [descen]dants; and surely Mr. WHITBREAD ... [wi]ll not say that we ought so easily to ... [t]hat proposition But even with the ... and the demand of explanation so ... by Lord CASTLEREAGH on this ... [neg]otiation was not broken off on ... [i]t might still have been reason- ... [t]hat if the French Court wa[s] ... [o]f peace, a reply might have been ... [CAS]TLEREAGH. With the single ... point touching *Spain*, the ... French Minister is one that re- ... [a]ttention, for it is probably, after all, the ... [basi]s upon which peace will and must ultimately be made—we mean the prin-ciple of "each party retaining what the other could not take away." This is perhaps but a new wording of the old principle of the *uti possidetis*. But at all events it is one of much practical good sense; and so it appears to have struck His Majesty's Ministers, who, if a satisfactory explanation had been given to them on the subject of *Spain*, seem prepared to ne-gotiate upon it. Now, applying this very principle to the actual state of *Spain*, ought we, or ought we not, to consider that country as one which we may take away from the BONAPARTE's? We think the present circum-stances go far to warrant a confidence that we may and will take it from them. But at all events it must be allowed they are not such as to warrant any one in asserting that we ought to give it up as if it was evident that we can-[not] deprive them of it.

JULY 22.

...r, for Bengal, now at Ports-... single ship, when the wind ...

...s, in the pay of Great Bri-... under mentioned.—Regi-... at Malta; Regiment De Wat-[evill]e, Regiment De Rolle, at Sici-[ly; Chasseur]s Britanniques, at Portugal; Cor-... at the Ionian Isles; Sicilian re-... [M]alta; Greek light Infantry, and ... at Sicily.

...l works, at all times a source of ... [e]ducation, but when they come from ... [th]e chief actor in the scene, they are [d]oubly valuable. It is therefore with ... satisfaction we notice the publicati-[on of] the long-expected *Memoirs of the Princess* ... *of Prussia*, the favourite sister of FREDE-[RICK] THE GREAT. A work of greater interest ... ever appeared, whether we consider the [impor]tance of the facts now first brought to ... the variety of curious and original ... which render it even more attrac-... work of fiction.

BY THE INDIA FLEETS JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST FLEET.

...S PER STREATHAM.—V. Torriano, Esq.; ... (left at St. Helena); C. M'Intosh Smith, ... [est]ablishment; Capt. Marett, 24th native ...; Mr. Cockburn, Conductor of Ordnance; ... Blagrave, H. M. 89th reg; Capt. Milward, ... Haigh, Wood, and Boyce, and Ensign Arch-..., 33d reg; Messrs. J Douglas and T. Bowen; [Mi]stresses H. C. Torriano, C. Watts, A. M'Mullen, S. Dougleen, and ten children.

PER BARING—Terence Gahagan, Esq, Physician-General, Madras; Mrs Gahagan; Mrs. M. Oakes; Misses M. L. and C. Oakes; G. Parish, Esq.; Capt. Chetty, Madras N. I.; Messrs. J. Norris, Goddard, Coureau, and Irenier, French Officers, prisoners of war; Capt. Visser, Dutch Officer, ditto; Capts. Gu-... and Knight, Lieuts. Reid, Markland, and Buck, and Ensign Gahagan, H. M. 33d reg; and thirteen children.

PER WALMER CASTLE.—Rev. Mr. Wingfield and [d]aughter.

PER EUROPE.—Mrs. M. Kennah, ... —Ken-[n]ah, Esq. la[te] Paymaster of H. M ... [Dr]agoons; W. ...[Li]eutenant, E... [Paymas]ter of H. M ...g.; Ensign ...s, also his ... children; ...tz, Lieuts.

PER DEVONSHIRE—Hon. Mrs. Strange; Lady Nichol-son; Mrs. Read; Mrs. Stringer; Mrs. Fleming; Sir Wm. Nicholson; Mr. Read; Mr. Fleming; Lieut-Col. Barclay; Col. A. Gore, Lieut. Priestly, Lieut. Pagan, Assist Surg Leaver, Paymaster Stoddart, Lieut. and Adj. Longden, H. M. 33d reg.

PER NORTHUMBERLAND—Mrs. Rickards, and two children; Mrs Dalrymple, and daughter; Mrs Forbes; Mrs. Wilmot; from St. Helena.—Mrs. Sunderland, from Madras—R. Rickards, Esq. civ. serv Bombay; Lieut-Col. Dalrymple, H. M 22d reg. foot; J. Forbes, Esq. of the house of Bruce, Fawcett, and Co. Bombay; from St. Helena.—Lieut. M'Kenzie, H. M. 25th light drag.; Lieut. A. Fettes, do. 30th reg foot; Lieut. C. Dering, Madras army; Ensign D. Skinner, do.; Ensign C. Maxton, do from Madras; and two children —Lieut.-Col. Desantels, Capt. Penasse (died at sea), Sub-Lieuts Ege and Vriese, French prisoners from Bengal.

PER PHOENIX.—Mrs Byng, and three children, from Madras; Mrs. Mackenzie, and five do from do.; Mrs. Finness & two do. from do.; Miss Collings, Miss Mary Anderson; two Miss Vaughans; Capt. Seymours, 56th reg; Capt. Temple, 25th dragoons; Capt. Freeman, 33d reg.; Lieut. Macquarrie, do. do.; Lieut. Beau-clerk, do do.; Ensign Cust, do. do. Lieut. Williams, Madras N. I.; Lieut. Small, Bengal do.; Capts. Lintel and Crusier, French prisoners of war; Lieuts. Luem-ly, Fredmie, and Blam, do. do.; Mr. J. Hunter, of the house of Messrs. Hunter and Hay, Madras; and two children.

PER PRESTON.—Mrs. Swudland, Miss Harriett Smith and Lieut S. Nivers (7th regt. N. I.), from Bengal; Mrs. E. Brown, Capt. R. Brown, Mr. Reynold, surgeon (1st Ceylon regt.), Lieut. Lamphier (H. M. 19th regt.), Lieut Richter (2d Ceylon regt.), from Ceylon; and four children from Bengal, and four from Ceylon.

PER HUGH INGLIS.—Hon. Col. Stuart (19th foot), Hon. Mrs. Stuart, Hon. Mrs. Twistleton, Col. C. Mo-rice, Mrs. Napier, Capt. Carey and Capt. Mitchell (69th foot), and five children.

SECOND FLEET.

PER SIR WM PULTENEY CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER.—To Europe—Mrs. Faithful; Mrs. Forster; Mrs. Baker Mrs. Allen; Capt. F. Andree, of the 4th reg. N. I.; Capt. W. Baker, of the 1st batt. 21st reg. N. I.; Capt. W. C. Faithful, of the 4th reg. N. I.; Capt. H. Bowen, of the 1st batt. 10th reg N. I. Ensign Roper, of the 3d reg. N. I. on the establishment of Fort St. George; Mr. C. D. Allen, late a captain H. M. 25th reg. of light drag.—Mr. G. Vrignon, Capt. Bue, Capt. ... Meyer, Capt. V. Hoven, Sous Lieut. Camphuysen, Sous Lieut. Van Bzerle, Sous Lieut. Temmink prisoners of war.—To the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena—Capt. J. Shapland, of the 2d batt. 11th reg. N. I.

PER HUDDART, CAPTAIN W. NESBITT.—To Europe.—Mrs. Noble; Lieut.-Col. R. Gahan, of the 6th reg. N. C.; Lieut.-Col. R. Doveton, of the 3d reg. of N. C.; Capt. S. Noble, of the 3d reg. of N. C.; Lieut. Cl. F. Hunter, of H. M. 53d reg. of foot—Mr. C. French, Capts Richmont, J. B. Maller, and Testar, Lieuts. Roest, Ampt, Groll, prisoners of war.

PER DEVAYNES, CAPT. O. BROOKS—To Europe.—Mrs. Clarkson; Capt. R. Pitman, of the 6th reg. of N. I.; Capt. J. H. Ashhurst, of the 2d bat. 1st. reg. N. I. Lieut. W. Keddy, of H. M. 25th reg. of light drag.; Mr. C. R. Palmer, purser of H. M. late ship Dover.—Capts. P. W. W. Wemmer, Halle, Harreman, Lieut. C. H. Wemmer Sous Lieut Peppenghegen, Sous Lieut. Schruten, prisoners of war.—To the Cape of Good Hope, or St. Helena—Ensign J. H. Simmonds, of the 8th reg of N. I.

PER CAMBRIDGE, CAPTAIN C. MORTLOCK.—To Europe—Mrs. Killick; Mr. J. Morrison, assistant-surgeon Lieut.-Col. Dachapeller Major Schultz, and Mrs. Schultz, Capt. Prevot, Mr. Vaughan, Lieut. Souquet, Lieut. Bourget, prisoners of war.

PER MAITLAND, CAPT. J. STEVENS.—To Europe—Mrs. Gen. Palmer; Mrs. Stevens, Col. H. De Castro, Mr. W Curran, assistant surgeon of the 2d batt. 21st. reg N. I.; Mr. J. Goatley.

PER GENERAL HEWETT, CAPT. T. MILNER.—To Europe—Major P. Fatherstone, 25th reg. N. I.; Lieut. C. Fitzgerald, 6th reg. N. C.; Lieut. G. Fielding, 8th reg N. C.; Mr. J. M'Taggart; Mr. G. Warner.

PER UNION (1ST), CAPT ROBERT RANKINE.—To Europe—Lieut. S Moody, of 23d reg. of N. I.; Lieut. Col. Deville, Mrs. Deville, and three children; Capts. Spangenberge, and Heindrick; Lieuts. Sterger, Beyer-man, and Delhuillo.

PER GENERAL STUART, CAPT. JAMESON.—To Europe Mrs. Barwell, Mrs. Rose, E. R. Barwell, Esq. F. Morgan, Esq. Civil Servants on the Establishment, Mr. J. Bayley, Mr. W. Blyth, Mr. M. Lyons, and Mrs. Lyons; Gen. Jumel, Lieut.-Col. De Casteaveux, Capt. Deprez and Mrs. Deprez, Lieuts. Carcon and Demaile, Cadet De Casteveux, prisoners of war.

PER JAMES SIBBALD, CAPTAIN JOHN BLANCHARD—To Europe—Mrs Watson; Capt. J. W. Goodbridge, of His Majesty's 53d reg. of foot; Lieut. G. J. Roomey, of His Majesty's 17th reg. of foot; Mr. W. Middleton, late a Cap. of the 16th. reg. N. I.; Mr. H. Watson; Capts. Halfman, Galleiris and Gennessen; Lieut. Van Schuler; Sous-Lieut. Roelessen and Sous-Lieut. Hock-sima, prisoners of war.

PER OCEAN, CAPT. THOS M'TAGGART.—To Europe—Mrs. Kelson: Mrs. Ryan; Capt. J. Robertson, of the 1st bat. 11th reg. of N. I.; Capt. Lieut. C. F. Stewart, of the 17th reg. N. I.; Lieut.-Col Hermanni; Capt. Neudacher and Mrs. Neudacher; Capt. Gervais; Lieut. Merlin: Sous-Lieut. Soclier, Sous-Lieut. Pelle, prison-ers of war.

JULY 24.

The Catholics of the counties of *Clare* and *Waterford* have met, the former on the 18th inst. at *Ennis*, the latter on the 19th, in the ci-ty of *Waterford*, and resolved to petition Parli-ament anew, adopting the form of petition a-greed upon at the last Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics in *Dublin*, which prays for a ge-neral repeal of all religious restrictions, and is nearly the same as that presented by the Dis-senters of *England*.—Both the meetings were attended by the most respectable Protestant Gentlemen of the respective counties. Among the Resolutions of the *Waterford* meeting, the two following are worthy of particular atten-tion:—

Resolved, that we [ha]ve to the Government of the country, every satisfa[ctio]n and pledge of loyalty which can be reasonably dem[and]ed—that the Catholics of Ire-land had given these [ple]dges in the fullest and most unequivocal manner [po]ssible—that we have taken Oaths of Allegiance th[e m]ost comprehensive, and ade-[quate] for the security [of o]ur loyalty, that human inge-[nuity could] devise—in w[hich] these oaths have been fram-... [wa]tered of our enemies—that, if our ... have a right to demand (since ... [b]etween us and every privi-... [con]stitution), we cannot con-... [th]an be required.

Resolved, That our most cordial thanks be given to our Protestant countrymen for their generous support of our claims. To their exertions we attribute the great progress of our cause, to their exertions we would wish to owe its final success. We have but one com-mon interest, and that interest must be the peace and prosperity of our native land. With them we seek to be incorporated, persuaded as we are, that Irishmen, when united by ties of affection, must be invincible.

A meeting of the Catholics of the county and city of *Kilkenny*, is to take place at the Black Abbey, on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

The Catholics of the county *Tipperary* were to meet yesterday, and the Catholics of the county *Kerry*, on Saturday, the 1st of August.

On Monday last, in consequence of a circular invitation, a numerous meeting of Spanish Gen-tlemen was held at the house of the Conde De Fernan Nunez, Ambassador from His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. for the purpose of tak-ing the oath of obedience to the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, sanctioned by the General and Extraordinary Cortes of the Nati-on.—There were assembled on this occasion all the persons belonging to the Embassy and the Consulship, various agents resident here, and all the Spaniards who keep open house in this capital. The hall in which they met was fitted up for the purpose, and ornamented with a portrait of the King.

The ceremony of taking the oath was preced-ed by a short speech from the Ambassador, which he began by mentioning the object which had called them together, in pursuance of in-structions which he had received by the last Cadiz packet from the Council of Regency of Spain. He then expressed the satisfaction which all of them must experience at the esta-blishment of a Constitution which was to se-cure the liberty of the nation—not merely the personal liberty of the individual, but the poli-tical independence of Spain,—by founding them on the laws dictated by the wisdom of the Na-tional Congress. His Excellency said, he could have wished to have been able to assemble all the Spaniards resident in London; but, besides its being impossible to obtain information of them all, the circumstance of being in a foreign country, and his wish to fulfil, as speedily as possible, the instructions of his Sovereign, had induced him to assemble those now present, though every other Spaniard not satisfied with the present Act, and desirous of taking the oath, should be furnished with the means of doing so. His Excellency observed, that the mere taking of the oath was not the principal requisite; it was of chief importance to obey the laws which are promulgated: and he could do no less than congratulate all his country men, that though great part of Spain was in-fested by their bitter enemies, yet the National Congress had devoted themselves to the fram-ing of a Constitution, which would constitute the happiness of every Spaniard. He flattered himself at the same time, that their beloved Monarch, Ferdinand VII. would again be res-tored to his Throne, and that the affections of all the Spaniards of both hemispheres would again be united. To these great objects all ought to contribute their efforts; and also to consolidate and perpetuate that union which so happily subsists with the British nation, their generous Ally.

This address was immediately followed by the reading of the Constitution; after which, the Ambassador's Chief Secretary read the formula of the oath in a loud voice, which was first ta-ken by his Excellency, and then by the Secre-tary. It was next administered to all present. They all took the oath in succession; each of them separately and distinctly pronouncing the words "I so swear," and at the same time placing their right hand on the Holy Gospels, after the example of the Ambassador and his Secretary.

JULY 25.

The following is the estimate of the strength of the Russian army, as given in the French Bulletin, but it may be supposed to be much underrated:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Corps - - | WITTGENSTEIN - - | 18,000 |
| 2d ditto - - | BAGAWONT - - | 18,000 |
| 3d ditto - - | OCHOMALOFF - - | 24,000 |
| 4th ditto - - | TUTSCEKOFF - - | 18,000 |
| Imperial Guards - - - | - - | |
| 5th Corps - - | BAGRATION - - | 40,000 |
| 6th ditto - - | DGRTOKROW - - | 18,000 |

In addition to these, which form a total of 136,000 men, we have to count the 9th and 15th divisions of infantry, and a division of cavalry, under General MARKOW, and imperial guards, which are not estimated; and the cossacks, under General PLATOW, which are very numerous.

We find by the French papers, that the POPE is at Paris. We have no information as to the cause; but we are sure he is brought to answer some purpose.

The following articles, brought by the Anholt mail this morning, contains the first official intelligence from Russia respecting the new war. It will be seen that they are full of resolu-tion and confidence:—

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY BARON DE TOLLI, MINISTER AT WAR, TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

The moment is arrived when your standards must be again unfurled before the enemy of Universal Peace. The period is come, when your Monarch, in person, will lead you on to check that spirit of ambition and atrocity, which, for the last twenty years, has spread misery and dismay throughout the whole world.

WARRIORS! It is not necessary to awaken your courage, it is not necessary to call on that loyalty and love to your Monarch and your country, for which you ever have been renowned. You were born with these proud features of destruction, above all other nations; you grew up and will die with them: but if, contrary to expectation, there be among you any pusillanimous beings, upon whom the immortal exploits of those warriors who defeated the redoubted CHARLES XII who humbled the power and pride of the Ottomans, and who eclipsed the glory of the Great Frederick, have no ef-fect, who are callous to the bright examples of many warriors now amidst you, who but lately triumphed over our present enemy in all parts of Italy, on the walls of Mantua, on the summit of the Alps themselves, and who recently repulsed their excursions into our empire; if there be any such, I say, callous to the noble emotions of a true soldier cast them from your ranks as being already conquered without a struggle, by the degeneracy of their nature. I appeal to those only who rely on the manliness of their own character, such I call to the field of honour, and let our exclamation be our God is with us. Go on, carrying the conviction in your mind, then will you be received into the bosoms of your families, and hailed their brave sons, and the defenders of their country, who have gained them renown. BARCLAY DE TOLI.

Riga, July 1, 1812.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF RIGA.

INHABITANTS OF RIGA!—The enemy is already on the frontiers of the empire, and Riga may be exposed to danger; but let not the future be regarded with dismay at the same time that strength and valour protect our walls, true patriotism the distinguishing characteristic of its inhabitants promises security with-in. But to establish this conviction let unanimity, mutual confidence, and cordial co-operation be our law: a law to which every true citizen will subscribe with equal cheerfulness and bravery. My determination to surmount all difficulties, must depend for its success on your assistance; accordingly I call upon you with the most complete confidence to exert every resource, and strain every nerve in defence of the town, and in that of your property and homes, and to cheerfully answer every requisition that may be requisit to render that defence successful; and I rely that you will never compel me to resort to the authority invested in me for that purpose. VAN ESSEN.

July 1, 1812.

CARLSHAM, JULY 9.—We have various reports of a battle having been fought near Poltosk, in which the French are said to have lost 6,000 men; the Russians, however, continue to retreat, agreeably to their original plan. It is not their intention to risk a general engage-ment till the French are sufficiently advanced into the interior. There are about 4,000 Prussians in the Russian camp, and not a day passes without the arrival of several deserters. Gen. BARCLAY DE TOLLI has resigned in favour of Gen BENINGSEN, and is appointed Minister of War.

GOTTENBURGH, JULY 14.—Yesterday Sir J. Saumarez, Lord Tyrconnel, Mr. Smith, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Smith, His Britannic Majesty's Consul, and a select party, dined with Count Rosen.

The convoy for England, which sailed from hence on Sunday last, has put back four times, and is still in the roads waiting a fair wind.

The *Devonshire*, *Streatham*, *Europe*, *William Pitt*, *Hugh Inglis*, *Lord Melville*, *Northumberland*, and *Walmer Castle* Indiamen passed *Gravesend* yesterday. The greater part of the second fleet from *India* is expected to reach *Gravesend* with this afternoon's tide.

LONDON,—AUGUST 1.

The Count D'Antraigues, who was murdered last week by his butler, it is said, was the person who furnished the British Government with a copy of the secret articles of the Treaty of Tilsit, for which he was rewarded with a pension of 3000l. per annum.

FRACAS UPON 'CHANGE.—Saturday morning Mr. B an iron-master, attended at the Mansion-house, to exhibit articles of the peace against Mr. L. and his brother, insurance-brokers. Sir John Eamer presided in the absence of the Lord Mayor. Mr. B. stated, that on the Royal Ex-change, on Thursday last, these gentlemen had conducted themselves towards him in a manner so as to excite against him the indignation of the merchants, and that in consequence he was hust-led off 'Change. He acknowledged that he had been guilty of a heinous offence towards th[e] family; and that he had *confessed his sins*, and had offered every reparation in his power; and if that was not satisfactory, he was ready to ren-der himself amenable to the laws of his country. Sir John said, that the indignation of the mer-chants, it appeared to him, had been roused by the knowledge of his (Mr. B.'s) conduct towards an unfortunate young female, and they assembled in one body, and drove him off 'Change. It was, therefore, impossible that he could bind over the whole of the merchants to keep the peace, but he said in future if he should obser[ve] any person in particular aiding or abetting [in] hustling him on 'Change, he would be intitle[d to] exhibit articles of peace against him. The [fol]lowing particulars of this distressing affair [are] stated:—Mr. J. L. married an amiable wo[man,] a widow with six children. The third daughter was a young lady of about 15 years of age, and esteemed truly beautiful.—Mr. B. is a married man about 40 years of age, and was a professed friend of Mr. L's family. In November last, when L. was oppressed by sickness and misfor-tune, Mr. B. made to him overtures of assistance, and manifested towards the family various acts of kindness and attention, but it was under this mask of friendship that Mr. B. succeeded in seducing the young lady in question. As an aggravation of the crime, Mr. B. impressed his wife with the belief that the young lady was ill-treated at home, and prevailed on her to give her an asylum at their house.

## THE PILOT,—JULY 28.

WE have not yet had an opportunity to lay before our readers any of those reflections which must occur so promptly and so forcibly upon the re-establishment of the national independence of *Poland*, and the re-union of all its dismembered provinces. Those who recollect the virtuous indignation, that filled the breasts of every people in *Europe*, but most of all the breasts of Britons formed to rectitude in the school of freedom, when a conspiracy of legitimate Sovereigns despoiled and destroyed that country, which, far from committing any trespass against its neighbouring States, had, for several centuries, formed the chief barrier of Christendom against the inroads of the Turks, and more than once had rescued the German empire when ready to fall beneath the yoke of these ferocious conquerors—those who recollect that atrocious spoliation, and who still preserve undiminished, as we have ever done, the execration that it inspired against its authors—those who with us have viewed, as so many judgments against the despoilers, the calamities which they principally, although, unhappily, not they alone, have severally and successively suffered under the sword, or in the embraces of NAPOLEON; they who have witnessed those things with these feelings, can not fail to regard with us the national re-establishment of *Poland*, now under our consideration, as the completion of the punishment of the royal robbers by whom it was trodden down, and as the recompence of all the sufferings with which the oppressed Poles have been so long afflicted. Thus much we have to observe as to the direct operation of this important and interesting transaction, so far as it concerns the Polish nation and its *former* despoilers; and in both those views it is impossible not to rejoice in and approve of the event. There is something too in the manner which corresponds with, and, if possible, exalts the thing. The States of the principal districts of *Poland*, as soon as the Russian Power, the only one of their oppressors that has recently been formidable, was withdrawn, rose in the native dignity of freedom and independence, published a declaration of rights, and of the re-union of their dismembered provinces; formed a Provisional Government, and took the necessary steps towards forming a Constitution; taking no notice whatsoever of BONAPARTE, who might be, and, indeed, must be supposed the chief promoter of the act, except by simply entreating his consent and guarantee, in the same manner as they do those of the KING of SAXONY, who has been for some time their nominal head, as GRAND DUKE of WARSAW. Thus every thing seems to be done simply by the impulse of native right availing itself of opportunity. There is none of that disgusting flattery which is heaped upon NAPOLEON and upon the French nation upon so many unworthy and odious occasions. The language and sentiments of the declarations and documents, published by the States, are full of dignity, truth, and feeling; every word contained in them must meet the warmest sympathy of Britons; and the more particularly as, while the aid and protection of a man who, in other countries, acts the part of an oppressor, is solicited, he is not addressed in any terms unworthy of the cause of those who applied to him, and who appear to be animated with a spirit worthy of that cause. If NAPOLEON sanctions the transaction and the mode of proceeding in it, he must, so far at least, have credit for a great deal of good taste, if not for good principles, and for righteous and beneficent designs; and at all events, we must regard him as an instrument in the hand of Providence for justifying Heaven to mankind. We recollect well that the best and most pious minds were so shocked and revolted by the destruction of *Poland*, as to be led to doubt the existence of that Providence, whose intervention in the affairs of mankind appears particularly to be called for to controul, and punish, and rectify the misdeeds of Sovereigns. PRINCES when righteous are called the Vice-Gerents of Heaven on earth; and when they abuse their power, the correction of the wrongs they commit seems to be, most properly, the work of Heaven, as it is generally beyond the powers of men. While, therefore, the Royal Despoilers of *Poland* stood unabashed at and unchastized for their crime, the sway of that controuling Providence was questioned; and, although recent years have not been unproductive of humiliations and penalties to them, it was not till the present time, and till the sublime act now under our consideration, that mortal wisdom was enlightened, and mortal justice led through the mazes in which it was bewildered for the time past, is forced to confess its short-sightedness, and acknowledge the fallacy of its doubts, amidst a concurrence of acts and scenes, which seems specially contrived in these unhallowed times to vindicate the ways of God to man. It is certainly among the inex[illegible]able ways of Providence, that BONAPARTE, who is [illegible]elf the despoiler and oppressor of *Spain*, should be [illegible]strument of the deliverance of *Poland*; and no[illegible] there will be many who will consider this instru[illegible]ity in an act so righteous, as the means of redeeming him from a part, at least, of his past iniquities, and of sanctifying his ill-gotten power by making so good a use of it. But it is to be recollected that the transactions now before us are still but a part of the mighty drama that we have been witnessing for the last twenty years; and that before the close of that drama, the crimes of BONAPARTE may be punished by hands more obviously worthy to be the medium of the chastisements of Heaven, as he has been made the instrument to punish the unrighteous Monarchs, whose misdeeds were prior to his elevation to the supreme power of the Continent. We trust that, even now, this last and complete justification of Providence is on the point of being accomplished in *Spain*, by the British arms, under the Earl of WELLINGTON, and General Sir R. HILL!!!

---

The parts of *Russian Poland* successively incorporated with the Russian empire since 1773, would in themselves form a considerable State, according to the note engraved on the *map* of the frontiers, published with the approbation of the Russian Government, by Major OPPERMAN, at *Petersburgh*, in 1795. The successive dismemberments of *Poland* have produced to *Russia* the following accessions:—

| | Sq. Wersts | Number of Inhabitants |
|---|---|---|
| By the first Partition in 1793 | 76,553 | 1,226,966 |
| Partition of 1793 | 202,383 | 3,745,663 |
| By the submission of Courland | 16,273 | 387,922 |
| Partition of 1795 | 94,645 | 1,407,402 |
| Total | 389,859 | 6,767,953 |
| District of Bialystock, ceded in 1807, by the Treaty of Tilsit | about | 320,000 |
| | | 7,087,953 |

This population is composed of many different nations. The Poles inhabit principally the towns and castles; the Ukranians, or Malo-Russians, dwell in the *Ukraine* and in *Podolia*; the Lithuanians and Samogitians form a race distinct from the Sclavonian people. The Nobility of *Courland* is German. There are Jews and Bohemians, and even Tartars, established in a corner of *Lithuania*.

The Russians have divided the country into the following governments:—1. *Courland*; 2. *Wilna*; 3. *Grodno*, formed of the antient *Lithuania*, properly so called, and of *Samogitia*; 4. *Witepsk*; 5. *Mohilew*, formed of *White Russia*; 6. *Minsk*, comprehending the remainder of *White Russia*, *Black Russia*, and *Polesia*; 7. *Wolinsk*, which is the same as *Wolhynia*; 8 and 9. *Podolia*, and *Kiovia* in the *Ukraine*, or *Little Russia*. The present boundaries of the Government, which have undergone several changes in their distribution, represent exactly the frontier of *Poland*, such as it was before 1773, with the exception that the Bailiwick of *Kiow* belonged to the Russians since 1686.

---

Gibraltar letters were received yesterday, by what channel we are not instructed; but those we have seen were conveyed to London by the Chichester mail. The latest dates are of the 6th July. It is said that BALLASTEROS had acquired reinforcements to the number of 2,400 men from Cadiz, and his losses being thus fully repaired, he was advancing to make another attack upon Bornos, a station of great importance in the present circumstances of the enemy.

The embarkation of heavy guns continued at Gibraltar, and 456 artillery-men had been spared from the garrison to assist in some important siege on the east coast of Spain. Eight hundred men had before been embarked from Lisbon for the same purpose. It is now obvious that the forces with Lord WELLINGTON, which have entered Castile, are to co-operate with the expedition from Sicily under General MAITLAND, which is to disembark in Catalonia.

Mrs. [illegible], to the great joy of her connections, is declared to be in the family way.

---

### THE KING.

The Two Declarations of the QUEEN'S Council for the two last Quarters, which had not been called for in either House of Parliament, until a remark was made on the omission, have at last been printed, on the Motion of Mr. WHITBREAD. They are as follow:—

DECLARATION OF THE MEMBERS OF HER MAJESTY'S COUNCIL.—RESPECTING THE STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH:—MADE ON THE 4TH OF APRIL, 1812.

We, the Underwritten, Members of the Council appointed to assist HER MAJESTY in the execution of the Trusts committed to HER MAJESTY, by virtue of the Statute passed in the 51st year of HIS MAJESTY'S reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Administration of the Royal Authority, and for the care of HIS MAJESTY'S Royal Person, during the continuance of HIS MAJESTY'S illness, and for the Resumption of the exercise of the Royal Authority by HIS MAJESTY."—Having duly met together, on this fourth day of April, 1812, at the Queen's Lodge, near to Windsor Castle; and having called before us, and examined upon oath the Physicians, and other Persons attendant upon HIS MAJESTY, and having ascertained the state of HIS MAJESTY'S health by all such ways & means, as appeared to us to be necessary for that purpose.—Do hereby declare and certify, That the State of HIS MAJESTY'S health, at the time of this our meeting, is not such, as to enable him to resume the personal exercise of his Royal Authority.

That HIS MAJESTY'S bodily health is as good as that at any of the periods of our former Reports.

That HIS MAJESTY'S mental health is as much disordered as it has been during any part of HIS MAJESTY'S indisposition.

That all the Physicians in attendance concur in thinking, that HIS MAJESTY'S final and complete recovery is extremely improbable, and they do not expect it; but they also concur in stating, that they do not entirely despair of it.

(Signed) C. CANTUAR — AYLESFORD
E. EBOR — ELDON
MONTROSE — ELLENBOROUGH
WINCHILSEA — W. GRANT.

A true Copy, CHETWYND.

DECLARATION MADE ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1812.

We, the underwritten, &c. have duly met together, on this fourth day of July, 1812, at the Queen's Lodge, near to Windsor Castle and having called before us, and examined upon oath, the Physicians, and other persons attendant upon HIS MAJESTY, and having ascertained the State of HIS MAJESTY'S health by all such ways and means, as appeared to us to be necessary for that purpose—Do hereby declare and certify, That the state of HIS MAJESTY'S health, at the time of this our meeting, is not such as to enable HIS MAJESTY to resume the personal exercise of his Royal Functions.

That His Majesty's bodily health is as good as it was at the period of our last Report.

That His Majesty's mental health is as much disordered as during any period of His Majesty's indisposition.

That the hope of His Majesty's ultimate and complete recovery is diminished since the period of our last Report; but that such recovery is not absolutely despaired of.

A true Copy, CHETWYND — (Signed as above.)

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### *HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JULY 21.*

### The late Overtures for Peace.

MR. SHERIDAN said, that he rose with some degree of apprehension that the House was already tired by him, as he had addressed them so often in the course of the evening.—*(Hear, hear!)*—He did not mean to go at any length in submitting the proposition with which he meant to conclude, because he understood that it would be conceded on the part of his Majesty's Ministers; but considering the interest which had been excited in the House, by the circumstance of his Honourable Friend (Mr Whitbread) having left the peaceful retirement of the country, in order to treat the question in a different light from that in which he viewed it, to prove that the Ministers were entirely in the wrong, and that the present was the best opportunity for concluding a peace with France, he could not avoid offering a few observations upon the subject. He gave his Hon. Friend credit for the sincerity of his sentiments, but at the same time he could not help entertaining a considerable share of curiosity to learn how he would make out his case. He felt, indeed, while he expressed his own opinions, that he was in the situation of a poor partridge, trembling under the apprehension of the descent of the hawk, which is hovering above ready to pounce upon his victim. He owned that his imagination would not supply him with any conception of the arguments by which it could be supported, that the proposition contained in the letter of the French Minister did not deserve the epithets which he had on a former occasion applied to it, of "perfidious, insidious, & insulting." He thought that overture "perfidious," because it called on this nation to be guilty of an act of gross perfidy towards an Ally, whose cause she had espoused, and who reposed on her good faith and honour; he had called it "insidious," because it was clear that it was never meant to be addressed to us (for he acquitted the French Emperor of any such intention); and he considered it "insulting," because it implied a supposition that the British Government would depart from its pledged faith to its Allies. He repeated, that he acquitted the French Ruler, or Emperor (the name was not worth disputing about), of all intention of meaning to impose on this Government by the late *overture*: for, how was the fact? He was in the heat of a negotiation with the Emperor of Russia, and he says, "I will send a copy of this proposition to the British Government to the Emperor Alexander, in order to intimidate him, by letting him see what sacrifices I offer to make—how much I propose to give up, that I may be enabled to direct all my powers against him."—*(Hear, hear!)*—Such was the effect the French Emperor contemplated on the Russian Cabinet; but he could never for a moment suppose that this Government could seriously entertain the proposition, and accordingly he waited for no answer before he sent off the dispatch to the Russian Government, as appeared by a comparison of the dates. The letter of the French Minister was dated on the 17th of April, the answer of the British Minister was dated the 23d, and the dispatch to the Russian Government goes off on the 25th. No acknowledgment of the answer to the French overture is returned, and the flag of truce by which that answer was sent, is fired at from Calais, and obliged to take a circuitous course by Morlaix, thus protracting the period of its arrival in Paris. But did any man in the House, or the country, believe, that the French Emperor meant to send an answer to the British Government? Would not Bonaparte laugh at such a person (if such there was), and say—"My end was answered. I sent my overture to Russia to induce the Emperor to believe, that if he did not act in concert with me in destroying the commerce of England, I would conclude a peace with that Power which should be disadvantageous to him?" What was the case, then? He was compelled to a war with Russia, and desired the concurrence of this country in holding a communication which might produce the effect he wanted; or, if he could persuade the English Government to a peace on his conditions, his language might be, "I am determined to crush Russia: I want 150,000 men out of Spain for this purpose, and you (that is, England) must assist me in my project."—*(Hear, hear!)*—The answer to this is, "What is your cause of quarrel with Russia?"—"Because I find her inexorable in her determination not to join me in promoting the destruction of your maritime greatness and power, therefore, I go to war with her, and ask you, Great Britain, to assist me, and when I have subdued Russia, I will then return and destroy Spain at my leisure, and be much obliged to you for your kind and friendly assistance."—*(Laughter, and cries of Hear.)*—Viewing the matter in this light, he could see no other answer to the French overture, than that which had been returned by the Noble Lord opposite, and he even thought that the maintenance of our good faith to our Allies, was a narrower ground than need have been taken considering the proposition in all its parts.—*(Here the Right Hon. Gent. read the terms contained in the Duke of Bassano's letter.)*—No person could suppose that this great Emperor was actuated by his affection for this country when he made these proposals, and he gave him credit for never expecting that they would be accepted; and if they were, he might well have laughed at the folly of the Noble Lord and of the Government. His Honourable Friend had said, that this was a most favourable crisis for negotiation; but he thought this a most extraordinary assertion, for it appeared to him that if ever there was a period when Great Britain ought to exert all her energies and make a struggle against the power of the enemy, that period was now arrived; and he was convinced that whatever distress might have existed in the country, and whatever hopes of disloyalty might be entertained by the enemy, if the contest came to be decided on these shores, there would not be two feelings throughout the land. His Hon. Friend had expressed himself very strongly on a late occasion; and declared that he would be prepared to see the dissolution of all that was most dear in the frame and fabric of the country, than give his voice for the conclusion of a dishonourable or degrading peace; and he (Mr. S.) was pleased to hear him to express himself; but surely no man holding those lofty sentiments could expect a peace on such terms as those proposed by the French Government. Could his Hon. Friend, or could any man shut his eyes to the object of Bonaparte? Was there a man who heard him that did not believe that the wish which was seated for war in the heart of the French Emperor—the object for the accomplishment of which he would make any sacrifice—for which he would abandon all other objects as of no importance—was the destruction of the maritime superiority of this country?—*(Hear, hear, hear!)*—[illegible] wish? Was he disposed to [illegible] was admitted? Did he sign[illegible] main from the system which [illegible] ous to our naval greatness? [illegible] he had never been able (and [illegible] our maritime rights, so nei[illegible] ever effect it by negotiation, [illegible] by which he could hope so [illegible] respect to the exercise of ou[illegible] he denied had ever been abu[illegible] any other country (if poss[illegible] hoped they never would) ex[illegible] manner in which this countr[illegible] Emperor had been possessed [illegible] might be expected that they [illegible] nically exercised, arguing fr[illegible]

boldly say th[illegible] it was a libel "false as hell," to assert that Great Britain had ever abused her maritime superiority.—*(General cries of hear!)*—He would let France and the world know, that he would sooner let the overwhelming ocean pour her destructive floods over the land, and perish amidst the general devastation, than surrender one *iota* of that sacred charter of maritime rights which appeared to have the seal of nature stamped upon it—the guarantee of Providence itself, under which this renowned and noble nation had borne her flag triumphant through the wreck of nations and the lapse of ages.—*(Shouts of hear, hear!)*—The Right Hon. Gentleman then concluded by moving—

"That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying, that his Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to direct, that there be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence which took place between the Duke of Bassano and Viscount Castlereagh, in the month of April last."

MR. WHITBREAD rose to second the Motion.—He observed that from the speech of his Right Hon. Friend, any person entering the House accidently, would naturally conceive that he (Mr. Whitbread) had preceded him, by some proposition to surrender the maritime rights of the country, or to prostrate, at the feet of the Emperor of France, the dignity and independence of Great Britain. But his Hon. Friend had, in fact, entirely mistaken the scope of his feeling upon the late overture on the part of France for a negotiation, and the answer of the Noble Lord. If the doctrines of his Right Hon. Friend were agreed to, eternal and everlasting war must be the inevitable consequence. As long as the Emperor of France lived it was not possible that peace could be attained. The Right Hon. Gentleman argued, that the object of France was to overthrow the Government of this country—admitted. But was not the object of Great Britain precisely similar towards France? Was it not the rec[illegible] contending Powers to overthro[illegible] each other?—When his Hon. Fri[illegible] rights, he would ask, whether [illegible] description of justice for Engl[illegible] other parts of the globe; or [illegible] rights of England were not to be [illegible] globe? His Honourable Friend [illegible] country on the face of the earth [illegible] power less to oppress those who [illegible] strength, than Great Britain. I[illegible] this observation was applicable t[illegible] by the Government of this countr[illegible] war was declared against that na[illegible] Copenhagen, too, which could [illegible] from the annals of the world, bo[illegible] of Great Britain? Was there a[illegible] there? Was there any thing, wh[illegible] other sentiment than disgust and [illegible] the eloquence of the Right Hon. [illegible] eulogizing a system of such rank [illegible] tice. The point in dispute betwe[illegible] at this moment, was a refusal on [illegible] to evacuate Prussia—and on this [illegible] flict at present raged. Much had [illegible] cal immortality of France; but it [illegible] which the Russians had just turne[illegible] tempt to wrest from the Turks their just do[illegible] was natural to conclude that France, together wi[illegible] the power did not possess all the iniquity of the C[illegible] nent. He (Mr. Whitbread) did say, and he was no[illegible] disposed to retract his observation that the presen[illegible] an opportunity in which a negotiation for peace [illegible] be entered into, with greater probability of success [illegible] at any former period. It was well known, that [illegible] this topic he was a sort of enthusiast. Various inst[illegible] had occurred, in which he had entertained similar [illegible] nions. At the commencement of the operations ag[illegible] Spain, he thought that was a good opportunity for [illegible] patching a messenger to Bayonne—and had his a[illegible] been then taken, he entertained no doubt that the [illegible] sent fate of the Peninsula would have been averted. [illegible] the declaration of war against Austria, he urged [illegible] lar arguments; and again, when Russia was threat[illegible] with hostilities, were his exhortations [illegible] however, the system of war had be[illegible] advice for conciliation was rejected[illegible] country at the present moment, he [illegible] have been prudent for Ministers [illegible] to the Prince Regent to culti[illegible] was afforded of entering into a [illegible] that there was any intention on [illegible] to entrap this country. On the [illegible] thing which operated as a bar to [illegible] now conceded. In the time of the [illegible] last Ministry, the independence o[illegible] as a *sine qua non*; that was now gra[illegible] was the real cause of the present wa[illegible] Sweden was in the hands of a perso[illegible] bred in the school of Bonaparte, seem[illegible] position to obey his dictates; in his h[illegible] would feel more inclined to co-opera[illegible] than in the hands of any other person. [illegible] objects of equal importance likewis[illegible] East Indies were our own, as such of t[illegible] have gained by conquest were at our d[illegible] fact, every thing that our most sangui[illegible] have demanded, were granted. Portuga[illegible] be declared independent, & both armies [illegible] drawn. The Dynasty, as it now sta[illegible] subject to opinion of the Spanish natio[illegible] was no attempt to outrage those princip[illegible] negotiations had hitherto been broken [illegible] the contrary, every possible ground fo[illegible] answer, intimating the disposition of t[illegible] vernment to enter upon the negotiati[illegible] however, be the intention not to nego[illegible] at all: if this was the case, he would h[illegible] declared so, that the world might know [illegible] was never to be sheathed.—He firmly be[illegible] naparte, feeling himself pressed with di[illegible] willing to concede much, and that his l[illegible] were actuated by sincerity.—*(Hear, hear!)* [illegible] a doctrine which might be somewhat [illegible] be feared not to promulgate it either in t[illegible] in the country. It appeared to him that [illegible] ment would have acted with wisdom, if [illegible] turned an answer to the French Min[illegible] effect:—"That they were ready to meet [illegible] the Government of France in all respects, [illegible] which related to the Dynasty of Spain. T[illegible] felt it impossible to agree, in their view of [illegible] sition, but they nevertheless were ready t[illegible] an immediate negotiation.—*(Cries of 'the same thing has been done,' from the Ministerial Benches!)*—They did not mean to stipulate that Ferdinand the VIIth should be proclaimed, but that, under existing circumstances, Spain should be made a party to the negotiation"—they would have stood acquitted in the eye of the world, in the eye of reason [illegible]

peace of Utrecht down to the present period—from which he inferred that the same mistaken policy which was now pursued had been continually adopted.—No man was more anxious to support the character and independence of Great Britain than he was; but he was by no means prepared to sacrifice her interests to a false notion of honour.—Having then adverted to the Declaration of War upon the part of America, and the probable ill effects of this measure, he strongly censured the conduct of Government, in throwing away the last chance of entering into any negotiation for peace, by exposing the last Power in Europe to the vengeance of Bonaparte, whose successes hitherto had left very little doubt as to the probable result of his present operations. In conclusion, he expressed the satisfaction he felt in the consciousness of having at all times performed his duty to his country, and in having rather upheld, than derogated from the power of Great Britain.

LORD CASTLEREAGH said, that a great part of those observations which he had intended to have submitted to the House, were rendered unnecessary by the eloquent and able speech of his Right Hon Friend opposite (Mr. Sheridan). He felt it necessary, however, to reply to a few of the observations which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down. The assertion of the Hon Gentleman that his Majesty's Ministers had absolutely rejected the overtures which were made on the part of France, was in direct violation of all sound reasoning. The overtures had been listened to, and such an answer had been returned as was consistent with our duty to our allies, as well as in accordance with the policy of nations. Although he was not ready to advocate a war without intermission, he yet would never agree to sacrifice a particle of the independence of Great Britain, to the procuration of a precarious peace: and more than that could not be relied on in any negotiation with the Emperor of France. He believed there was not a man to be found in the empire that would state that a single negotiation had ever been commenced on his part with a sincere feeling.—(Hear, hear!)—The Noble Lord then adverted to the overture which had been lately made, the natural construction ... ded, was, that the basis of the nego... is to be the recognition of the bro... defiance of all engagements with ... Spain. To this, his Majesty's Go... ...er to select some explanati... France, whether the Dy...

meant, or
defiance of
were bound
as by their
With respect
which had
would ask
... the ...
is moment?
nly tend to
ves, and les-
n the con-
d State in
ke against
though
ynasty of
no doubt
him the
ted, the
ly with
ound to
isters had
ance which
only actu-
xious to lull
security, while
with more cer-
throwing her o...
rey to his f...
with every maxim
ld understand the
negotiation: and to
would not consider
ctuated by any indispo-
sonable propositions for
cluded by observing, that
barrier to the production of the

commended that every opportu-
to obtain peace. He panegy-
e Russians, and thought that if
been taken by the British Go-
the war between France and
re culpable. Other efforts he
with great effect, if we did not
was sorry that the papers did
France his title, and expressed
queror of antient or modern
g of power than the Emperor
mitted fewer outrages.—(Hear,
nisterial side!)—As he was the
hat had ever appeared, so, per-
to answer for: but he spoke here
which could be less charged upon
it, than upon any other con-
we were yet capable of making
not in the way in which the war
n.
...t so far from encou-
held out to her by this
as that of ... ecaution, not of excite-
thought that when Russia was disposed
effort, we should never be reluctant to

...NING observed, that the state of the House,
of the Session, and the ele... arness of the
self, would have been suffic... ent to disin-
from making any observations... if it was not
strong stimuli with which Gent... lemen sought
the disposition of the House. It had been
ion, before he sat down, to p... at a question
rs on a point alluded to by t... he Hon. Gen-
o spoke last. The question, however, had
factorily anticipated by the st... atement of the
rd: he was, indeed, quite sur... e, before the
n, that this Country could nev... er have altered
so far, from the time that he was in office, as to
..., situated like that of R... ssia, to com-
a rash and hopeless contest with Bona-
r, hear!).—An Hon. Gen... tleman on the
Mr. Whitbread) appeared ... him to have
t defence for this Govern... ment, by con-
th the conduct of France. It seemed that
of Amiens, and all the negotiations in
...ged, Bonaparte was ... ctuated by a
... ence ... ations. The
... one so far as to

reign to the policy and conduct of Bonaparte. For his part, he should have supposed, that if the all terms submitted to this country by France were terms of aggrandizement, and that there was but one of dishonour, the country should make its stand on that till the point of Honour was determined.—(Hear, hear!)—Such was the conduct of Government.—What then did the Honourable Gentleman find fault with? It seemed rather extraordinary that those Gentlemen who thought we were always in the wrong, and that Bonaparte was always in the right, should take this opportunity of expressing their opinion. With respect to Russia, he thought it must appear that she was goaded to war by repeated insults: and though, as the Honorable Gentleman had said, Prussia was conquered, she did not experience that evil in war, but in peace; she had survived the conquerors to perish in his embraces: if, indeed, she was to disappear, from among the list of nations, she would disappear not with the enemies, but with the friends of Bonaparte.—(Hear, hear!)—Great and good as this conqueror was, he knew of no other of whom it could be said, that though his antagonists might resist, his Allies could never escape him. He would do all that could be done to recal the world to a state of peace, but he trusted that, under all circumstances, we should be able to maintain the war while it was necessary.

[Some explanation took place between MR. CANNING and MR. HUTCHINSON. The latter complained of having been misrepresented by the Right Hon. Gentleman, when he described him as the champion of Bonaparte. The former denied having used the word champion in the manner imputed to him, but stated the impression on his mind, produced by the Hon. Gentleman's speech to be the same, after his explanation, as before.]

MR. W. SMITH thought the language of Bonaparte could not be misunderstood. No man wished for an honourable peace more than himself, but he was not anxious for a peace, to obtain which we must give up both our interest and our honour.

MR. SHERIDAN replied at some length with his usual eloquence.

The Motion was then agreed to.

Adjourned at half-past twelve.

# AMERICAN EXTRACTS,

## CORRESPONDENCE ON THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

### MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

*Washington, June 4, 1812.*

SIR,—Since I had the honour of seeing you at your office yesterday, I have perceived an article in the public prints, stated to be extracted from an English newspaper, and purporting to be an official declaration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the Orders in Council will be, and are, absolutely revoked, from the period when the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed. A considerable time has elapsed since, by order of my Government, I had the honour of urging to you the expediency of procuring, such an authentic act from the French Government; and in all probability the above declaration may have been issued in the confident expectation, that the Government of the United States would have been able to produce it ere this.

At all events, Sir, considering the important nature of the abovementioned article, and the probability that I shall have soon to be the organ of some official communication to the American Government in relation to it it; I cannot but trust, that no measure will, mean while, be adopted by the Congress, which would defeat the endeavour of procuring a complete reconciliation between our two countries.

Should any embarrassments arise in consequence of the declaration on the subject of the proposed revocation of the Orders in Council above alluded to, resting at present upon a mere statement in the newspapers, it will no doubt occur to your recollection, that on the enactment of those orders a measure was taken by Congress for the purpose of meeting them, when they were as yet ... known but through the public pr...

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) A. J. FOSTER.

### MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

*Washington, June 4, 1812.*

SIR,—I must rely upon your candour to feel for the embarrassment into which your note of this day has thrown me. Willing to comply with the request contained in it, I yet cannot but be sensible that in making any portion of a dispatch from his Majesty's Secretary of State to me the subject of a correspondence between us, I should not be justified to my own Government. I believe there is no example of a correspondence of such a nature, and I should be very loth to establish the precedent.

When I had the honor to make the communication of Lord Castlereagh's dispatch to you in consequence of its being left to my own discretion to do so, I did it because I had reason to think, from the number of my letters which there remained unanswered at your office, such a communication, if made through a note, might have shared the fate of the rest. You will recollect that it was at your own request that I acceded to the dispatch being communicated to the President; and that it was ... at your instance, as being the only regular ... which the subject could come before ... an Government ... I determined ... a note founded upon it. You ... the latter end of last week, that ... ermination, which I repeated ... Mr. Graham, who called upon ... to ask me when I contemplat... our office. The notice must ... and been read, before any ... been sent from the Execu-

... ny note as liable to
... hich you now im-
... t of our most im-
... s more extensively
... rance with a demand

of the repeal of our Orders in Council; and while you are entirely silent as to how far America concurs with her on this point of vital interest to Great Britain, without even a prospect of a reply from you to our just complaints, as expressed in my note on the coincidence of the attitude taken by America with the hostile system of France, I cannot but be aware of the difficulties to which I should expose myself in entering into an explanation on any insulated passage in it. I might, perhaps, by continued silence on your part, never afterwards have an opportunity of making further explanation; and you are well aware how frequently points taken unconnected with what precedes or follow them, are liable to misconstruction. But, Sir, as a reason paramount to every other for my not committing myself to an explanation on any single topic without the discussions between us were to be continued, is the publication of the highly important declaration of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to which I had the honour to allude in my note to you of this morning. You will there find stated, in as explicit and authentic a manner as language can convey, the grounds upon which His Majesty's Orders in Council will be revoked. I cannot, it is true, as yet, refer you officially to this document; but I may now be in the expectation of receiving it, in a formal state, within a few days, and together with it, every explanation possible which you may require.

(Signed) A. J. FOSTER.

The Hon. J. MONROE, &c.

### MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

*Department of State, June 6, 1812.*

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 4th instant. The receipt of that of May 30th has already been acknowledged.

As these letters relate to the same subject—the Orders in Council—I shall take both into my view, in this reply.

I am not disposed to make any unnecessary difficulty on account of the informality of the the document alluded to in the last letter. If the declaration of the Prince Regent was such as to afford the satisfaction required, it would be received in any form entitled to credit, with great interest, as a token of just and friendly sentiments in your Government towards the United States; but nothing is seen in that act of the character which you impute to it. Without removing a single objection, to the principle on which the Orders in Council were issued, and have been maintained, it affords a complete justification of the demand heretofore made on on your Government for their repeal.

The British Government has complained that the United States demanded the repeal of the Orders in Council in a conditional repeal of the French Decrees, although the French condition required nothing of Great Britain which she ought not to have consented to, and was, moreover, a condition subsequent, and not precedent; and it now proposes to repeal the ... in Council, conditionally also, with this difference, that the condition on which their repeal is to be made is a condition precedent, and not subsequent, and is likewise one which Great Britain has no right to claim.

The condition requires that the French Decrees shall be absolutely and unconditionally repealed; that is, that they shall be repealed according to explanations given, not only as they related to the United State, but as to all other neutral nations, and all who prohibited a commerce in British manufactures with the enemies of Great Britain.

So far as the French Decrees violated the neutral commerce of the United States, we had a right to demand the repeal, and obtained it. The repeal was declared by an authentic and formal act of the French Government, and communicated to this Government by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, and to the British Government by their Minister Plenipotentiary at London: and has, moreover, been officially published within the United States. The authenticity of the repeal was placed beyond all controversy, and the official manner in which it was communicated to your Government ought to have been satisfactory to it. A general repeal of the French Decrees in favour of all neutral nations and of such parts of them as prohibited a trade with France, and the countries under her control, in British manufactures, the United States have not demanded, because they had no right to demand it.

It is farther made a condition of the proposed repeal of the declaration of the Prince Regent, that it shall take effect at a future uncertain day; and that the Orders in Council should be again in force, on a contingency of which the British Government is to be the sole judge. If this were a ground on which the United States could call upon France to repeal her Decrees in case they were still in force as to them, surely the French repeal, to take effect on a future specified day, and whose revival was not provided for on any contingency whatever, was a ground on which their call on Great Britain to repeal her Orders in Council, in respect to the United States, ought not to have been resisted.

In reply to your insinuation, that the demand made on your Government to repeal its edicts which violate the neutral rights of the United States, is made in concert with France, to obtain from Great Britain an abandonment of her maritime rights; it is sufficient to refer you to documents which have been long before the public, and particularly to the letter of Mr. Pinckney to the Marquis Wellesley, of January 14, 1811, protesting in the most solemn manner against looking to any other source for the opinions and principles of the United States, than to the United States themselves. Let me repeat, with respect to the Order in Council, that all we demand is, that they cease to violate the neutral rights of the United States, which they have violated and still violate on the high sea; should they be confined as to France in any form which may not violate those rights, or as to any other neutral nation to which they may be applicable, it would be for such nation, and not for the United States, to contend against them.

The report of the French Minister, on which the declaration of your Government is founded, affords no proof that the French Government intended by it to violate its engagement to the United States, as to the repeal of the Decrees. It evidently refers to the Continental system, by the means relied on to enforce it. The armies of France can be of no avail either in the support or violation of maritime rights. This construction is the more justifiable, from the consideration that it is supported by the corresponding acts of the French Government, continued from the time of the repeal, and by communications to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris to the date of that report.

I beg you, Sir, to be assured, that it is painful to me to have imposed the least embarrassment on you, by the correspondence on the difference between the tenour of Lord Castlereagh's letter to you, and your's founded on it to me. I continue to persuade myself however, that you will become sensible, that with a knowledge of the extent given by your Government to the conditions on which alone its orders will be repealed, and that this extent was always contemplated by your Government, it was impossible for the President to be inattentive to the fact, or to withhold it from the legislative branch of the Government; I have to add, that had it been proper for him so to have done, the late hour at which your note was received, nor till the noon of the 1st instant, was not in time to be considered in relation to the Message sent to Congress on that day.

With great respect and consideration,
I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

[Mr. Foster in a note of the 1st instant alludes to the conduct of America, of enticing and harbouring deserters from the British Navy; and encloses several letters from Admiral Sir R. Curtis, and Captain Hall, of *Royal William*, with the names and description of 24 British seamen on board the *United States*, the *Constitution* and *Wasp* sloop; and of others who had deserted, after being forcibly detained on board American vessels of war. The American Secretary, in a reply, evades any answer on the first ground of complaint, but says, the latter will be "inquired into," and seems to think that the 24 seamen alluded to may have become naturalized Americans. In that case, "they must be protected as such." The ... merchants service to return to th... ships; but others may be considered as malefactors, not to be surrendered without a special stipulation.]

## FROM THE HALIFAX PAPER OF JULY 3.

"BOSTON, JUNE 24.

"The War at Sea.—The first fruits of war will probably be on the ocean. The British have on the Halifax, Newfoundland, and West India Stations, three sail of the line, 21 frigates, 19 sloops of war, and 18 smaller vessels, making a total of 61 armed vessels: the greater part of these will receive the declaration of War just made, in a few days, and will be in immediate readiness to carry it into execution. To meet this force, and to check the depredations on American commerce, we have the following remains of as gallant a little navy as ever floated on the ocean.

The *President* 44 guns Commodore Rodgers; *United States* 44, Commodore Decatur; *Congress*, 36, Captain Smith; *Essex* 31, Captain Porter; *Hornet*, 16, Captain Lawrence; and *Argus*, 16, Captain Sinclair; all these were a few days since lying in New York, ready for sea. The *Constitution* 44 guns, Captain Hull, was at the last dates at Annapolis, bound round to New York. The *Cheasapeake* 36, is now repairing in this port; and the *Constellation* of the same force, in Washington.

"The *John Adams*, Captain Ludlow, of 24 guns, and the *Nautilus* brig of 12, Captain Crane, are now in this port, ready for sea. Beside these, the *Siren*, of 16 guns, Captain Bainbridge, the *Enterprize*, of 12, Captain Blakeley, and the *Vixen*, of 12, Captain Gadsden, are also in readiness. On the exertions of this naval force to give to our menaced commerce all the protection in its power, we have the most perfect confidence, and lament that it is not infinitely greater. All that valour, skill, and patriotism can do, will be done; and if the mercantile community shall suffer loss, no imputation could justly fall on the naval officers of our country, for whose success in its protection they have the best wishes of every American citizen.

"Mr. Foster is making preparations to leave the country, much to the joy of M. Serrurier.

"Yesterday, on the promulgation of the Declaration of War, the feelings of the commercial part of the town were immediately expressed by all the vessels hoisting their colors half mast high, with the exception of four coasting vessels. It is said that 12 privateers were sitting for sea in Baltimore, on Thursday last."

# ASIATIC MIRROR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1813.

The accounts of May, received from England by former arrivals, gave notice of some official communications received from France, about that time, and which were supposed to relate to overtures of Peace from Bonaparte to the British Government. That conjecture is fully confirmed by the present accounts—Bonaparte did make a direct attempt to open a negociation for peace with England, which was believed to have at bottom no other object than merely to gain time, and to slacken the effort both of England and Russia. Be that as it may, his overtures were objected, and the subject having been discussed in Parliament, has become publicly known. A short account of his project will probably be acceptable to our Readers, we therefore insert the following statement:—

## *THE LATE OVERTURES FOR NEGOCIATION WITH FRANCE.*

"It appears that at the period when Bonaparte despaired of bending the Emperor Alexander to his purposes, and was probably apprehensive of another coalition in the North, he made overtures for negociating a peace with England on the basis of the *uti possideti*; and continuing the present dynasty on the throne of Spain. In making this advance he appears to have had two objects in view; first, to alarm the Northern Powers; and secondly, to entrap the English Government, by subsequently explaining that by the present dynasty of Spain he meant, not the Family of Charles IV but his brother Joseph. Only two letters passed on this occasion, the proposal, and reply by Lord Castlereagh, who could obtain no explanation. The first letter as extracted from the French Journals, is written by the Duke of Bassano, under date 17th April 1812, and addressed to Lord Castlereagh, to be forwarded by the Commandant of the Dover Station. The French Minister says:—

'The calamities under which Spain, and the vast regions of Spanish America suffer, should naturally excite the interest of all nations, and inspire them with an equal anxiety for their termination—I will express myself, Sir, in a manner which your Excellency will find conformable to the sincerity of the step which I am authorised to take; and nothing will better evince the sincerity and sublimity of it than the precise terms of the language which I have been directed to use. What views and motives should induce me to envelope myself in formalities suitable to weakness, which alone can find its interest in deceit?—The affairs of the Peninsula, and the Two Sicilies, are the points of difference which appear least to admit of being adjusted. I am authorised to propose to you an arrangement of them on the following basis:—The integrity of Spain shall be guaranteed. France shall renounce all idea of extending her dominions beyond the Pyrenees. The present dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain shall be governed by a National Constitution of her Cortes. [illegible] independence and integrity of Portugal shall be also guaranteed, and the House of Braganza shall have the Sovereign authority—The Kingdom of Naples shall remain in possession of the present Monarch, and the Kingdom of Sicily shall be guaranteed to the present family of Sicily.—As a consequence of these stipulations, Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, shall be evacuated by the French and English land and naval forces—With respect to the other objects of discussion, they may be negociated upon this basis, that each Power retain that of which the other could not deprive it by war.'

"Lord Castlereagh, in his reply to the Duke of Bassano, says:—'Your Excellency's Letter of the 17th of this month has been received and laid before the Prince Regent.—His Royal Highness felt that he owed it to his honour, before he should authorise me to enter into any explanation upon the overture which your Excellency has transmitted, to ascertain the precise meaning attached by the Government of France to the following passage of your Excellency's Letter, the "actual Dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain governed by the national Constitution of the Cortes"—If, as his Royal Highness fears, the meaning of this proposition is, that the Royal Authority of Spain, and the Government established by the Cortes, shall be recognized as residing in the brother of the head of the French Government, and the Cortes formed under his authority, and not in the legitimate Sovereign, Ferdinand the Seventh, and his heirs, and the Extraordinary Assembly of the Cortes, now invested with the power of the Government in that kingdom, in his name, and by his authority—I am commanded frankly and explicitly to declare to your Excellency, that the obligations of good faith do not permit his Royal Highness to receive a proposition for peace founded on such a basis—But if the expressions cited above, apply to the actual government of Spain, which exercises the Sovereign authority in the name of Ferdinand the VIIth, upon an assurance of your Excellency to that effect, the Prince Regent will feel himself disposed to enter into a full explanation upon the basis which has been transmitted, in order to be taken into consideration by his Royal Highness; and it being his most earnest wish to contribute, in concert with his allies, to the repose of Europe, and to bring about a peace, which may be at once honourable not only for Great Britain and France, but also for those States which are in relations of amity with each of those Powers.'

"Lord Castlereagh received no answer to this note from the French Government."

# BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1813.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9th JANUARY 1813.

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable John Abercromby having embarked on board the Mornington Cruizer and proceeded to Fort St. George with the intention however of not resigning the command of the Bombay Army, nor his Seat in Council, until the departure of his Excellency Sir Samuel Achmuty from that Presidency; the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that until the resignation of General Abercromby shall be received, all public letters shall continue to be transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office addressed as usual to Lieutenant General Abercromby, and to be forwarded to him, with the exception of such as contain points that may require to be immediately acted upon, which will be laid before Major General Wilkinson that he may act upon those, according to the Regulations of Government.

All reports and Returns of the Army are be made to Major General Wilkinson the Senior Officer on the Staff of the Bombay Army.

Major General Wilkinson is to take his seat at the Military Board, as acting President.

This temporary arrangement does not affect the command of the Fort and Garrison, which will continue to be exercised under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

# *Java Government Gazette.*

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1812.

We have been favoured by a correspondent at Sourabaya with the description of an entertainment, given on the 13th inst. by the Dutch Gentlemen of that town to Col. Adams and the civil and military Officers of the station and its vicinity, which for splendor, elegance and genuine hospitality may vie with any thing that the island of Java has ever beheld.

At half past seven o'clock the Ladies began to assemble and the ball was soon after opened by Mrs. Adams. After the fourth, at eleven, the company were summoned by the appropriate tune "the roast beef of old England" to a banquet, in which the sumptuous fare could only be equalled by the anxiety and attention of the Stewards to render their guests completely happy. The more substantial viands were succeeded by the choicest gifts of Pomona and the racy juice of the grape, and the following toasts were given by the Stewards.

1—The King, which was drunk with enthusiasm and repeated huzzas, a select band of musicians playing the usual favorite anthem "*God save the King.*"

2—The Prince Regent—with three times three—TUNE—*Rule Britannia.*

3—The Queen and Royal family—*Queen's march.*

4.—Lord Minto—*Money in both Pockets.*

5—The Lieutenant Governor of Java. "*Speed the Plough.*"

6—Our gallant Commander of the Forces. "*British Grenadiers.*"

7.—The Commerce of India. "*Ye Gentlemen of England.*"

[illegible] Colonel Adams, and the British Officers of the Eastern Division. "*Battle of Assaye.*"

9—Colonel Adams then gave "the Civil Authorities and Gentlemen of Sourabaya." "*The Dutch Minuet.*"

10—The Stewards gave "Mrs. Adams and the Ladies who honoured them with their Company. "*Kiss my Lady.*"

Colonel Adams then rose and addressed the Stewards and other Gentlemen as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,

"It is with the warmest sentiments of esteem, that I rise to assure you, I congratulate you on our present condition: by the genius of the Governor General, the ports of all India are now open; the adventurous Merchant pursues his honest gains in safety; for by the strength of our armies, our common foe has been driven from all his territorial possessions in the East; and our navy have effectually swept the seas of their flag; the pouncing bird, screaming has fled with trepidation [illegible] the roar of the British lion; a sure [illegible] of peace to the East. It is pleasing to [illegible] the thriving condition of this rich jewel in the British crown; under the fostering hand of a steady and wise Government; new avenues to commerce, and industry have been thrown open; monopolies have been abolished; the public credit has been restored, and the precious metals have succeeded to a ruinous paper currency; the merchant no longer hoards up his wealth, but boldly brings it to the market, and by his industry enriches the state; the peaceful possessor of the soil cultivates with a certainty of enjoying the fruits of his industry; it is the wealth of the people that braces the sinews of a Government, whose laws are administered with integrity softened by mercy. Batavians! with a feeling sorrow I lament the ravages Europe now groans under. The destroyer of mankind by every fresh act of oppression, adds another scar to the scar he gave before; by his cruel sword he has engraved revenge on our hearts; the day of retaliation will come; the hand of fate to us poor mortals seems too slow, yet, let us remember it is no less sure. I see my friends, with what honest pride your generous bosoms swell, be patient, your country, (for the blood of your fathers warms your hearts,) I say, your country shall rise from her ashes like the Phœnix, cleansed of her impurities; your fleets again shall sail the world around; surrounding nations shall admire your industry, envy your happiness, and court your friendship. I feel a delight emanating from my heart when I look round me and see the Lieutenant Governor has so wisely strengthened his hands, by appointing many respectable Gentlemen of integrity and talents to posts of honour and trust; aided by your abilities and experience the duties of my office are rendered an easy and pleasing task. It is the sincere wish of my heart, that the high esteem and reciprocal respect, that has so long reigned among us may be cemented and increased if possible by the assiduous attention myself, and brother Officers have experienced this night from the Stewards of the banquet, and Gentlemen residing at Sourabaya."

'The whole of the Dutch gentlemen,' (says our correspondent) 'after a short pause, rose with an in inexpressible silent eloquence, with their right hands on their hearts, made a low bow, which meant as strong as a gesture could mean—"God grant it."

'The scene was soon changed, for presently the whole company were summoned to renew the sprightly dance, by the tune of "Haste to the wedding."

'Between the country dances Mr. Van Leuven amused the company by dancing in the highest perfection two Hornpipes.

'At two o'clock Mrs. Adams was handed to her carriage by the Stewards; few of the Ladies left us however until four o'clock, after which a few choice and generous Batavians with their friends again sat down to "drive dull care away."

'By the time we had drank to the health of our friends, the little chirpers on the sprays, with their sweet notes proclaimed the approach of the grey-eyed morn; yet so hard is it for affectionate friends to part, that not a man of us had resolution enough to break the spell that chained us to the rosy board until the saffron morn was fully illuminated by the bright orb of day.

# *ISLE OF FRANCE GAZETTE.*

OCTOBER 28, 1812.

### PROCLAMATION.

*In the name of His Majesty* GEORGE III *of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King.*

His Excellency R. T. FARQUHAR, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Islands of Mauritius, Bourbon and Dependencies, &c. &c.

His Excellency the Governor having received a petition signed by some respectable inhabitants of Mauritius desires that it may be understood, that such addresses, in whatever shape, in whatever language they may be couched, shall not be attended to, unless they bear on the face of them, the usual formalities, as required by the law, that the meeting has been regularly convoked by the Civil Commissary, &c. The rigid observance of the prescribed formalities being indispensible.

His Excellency has, already, given a signal illustration of his forbearance in the reprimand addressed to the authors of a petition exhibiting a sketch of impotent insolence unparalleled but in the history of the revolutionary times, and trusts that his clemency may be duly appreciated.

Although the present address is deficient in the forms abovementioned, yet as the language is respectful, and some of the signatures respectable, His Excellency deems this a proper occasion, to offer a few simple and obvious considerations, shewing the impossibility of acceding to the prayer of the petition, and proving that the dangers apprehended from the preponderance of the Slave population are to be averted by more efficatious means, than the indulgence of the passions and caprices, or short sighted wishes of a few merchants and planters.

His Excellency is not surprised at a disinclination shewn by some of the inhabitants of Mauritius to the African force. The practice [illegible] Colonies, in most parts of the world, [illegible] such troops, has, on their first formation been universal, while proofs of their loyalty in the most [illegible] times. The examples of the Regiments taken from field work, (la pioche) and their unshaken fidelity, although enrolled and entrusted with arms, in the midst of rebellion, forced on the planters the conviction of their pre-eminent utility, and the impolicy of any opposition, on their part, to the permanent establishment of a force, whose formation was recommended, by every consideration of sound policy every view of expediency, and every call of urgent necessity.

Such are the lessons of practical wisdom & prudence, to be drawn from the recorded experience of His Majesty's Colonial establishments.

In opposition to these convictions of irresistible confidence, the petitioners have recourse to the general assertions of a series of opinions, and speculations, derogatory to the African series of force and declamations on the desolation of Saint Domingo.

It should have been known to th[illegible]
cite the event, that the rebel[illegible]
Domingo, was [illegible] by the [illegible]
whites and mulatt[illegible]
peal of contending [illegible]
race. No establish[illegible]
concurred in the [illegible]
therefore subsists on [illegible]
tion.

With the uniform [illegible]
Colonies before the [illegible]
the exemplary behavi[illegible]
Corps, in guarding a[illegible]
on the rebels of Sain[illegible]
on to the subject of [illegible]
it would have been [illegible]
in proposing rashly, [illegible]
tions upon groundless and abstract
tions.

It should also be recollected that
lonies, now enjoying His Majesty's p[illegible]
equally partake of the general stabili[illegible]
British Colonial Empire, instead of
insecure, tottering texture of the F[illegible]
lonial system.

The Africans are, indeed, from th[illegible]
of their enlistment, free, but the soun[illegible]
word, has strangely misled the petit[illegible]
the situation, in which this freedom [illegible]
them be examined. On a closer sur[illegible]
be found, that the change they have
is much misunderstood; their em[illegible]
has not been synonimous with the
revelry of freedom; they have exch[illegible]
loose bondage of the Slave, for t[illegible]
discipline of the Soldier.

The black Regiments in the British
have been invariably faithful in th[illegible]
and allegiance their relative impor[illegible]
deed, is connected with the safet[illegible]
whites; proud of the distinguishing
stance which raises them above the co[illegible]
vel, they view this honorable distin[illegible]
placing them in the higher privileged
the community, and are as much [illegible]
deprecating universal emancipatio[illegible]
tocracy in opposing the levelling
equality.

The operation of this principle
to the white, is not confined to [illegible]
lonies. In the Spanish and Portu[illegible]
of South America, their best [illegible]
troops are enrolled from th[illegible]
A sufficient proof that it is not [illegible]
an African Regiment [illegible]
Slaves [illegible]

His [illegible]
Bourbo[illegible]
habitan[illegible]
duals c[illegible]
integra[illegible]
he does [illegible]
their e[illegible]
Empi[illegible]
tering [illegible]
from w[illegible]
serve th[illegible]
made th[illegible]
tious de[illegible]
been lef[illegible]
the pu[illegible]
dissemi[illegible]
impress[illegible]
of cond[illegible]
as repu[illegible]

The [illegible]
the mas[illegible]
to re-est[illegible]
subordi[illegible]
changes [illegible]
[illegible] is i[illegible]
an exam[illegible]
white i[illegible]
feeling, [illegible]
founded [illegible]
of all [illegible]
regula[illegible]
establis[illegible]
to the est[illegible]
are the prin[illegible]
which render [illegible]
system in which [illegible]

Should insurr[illegible]
front, the peaceful [illegible]
self, that in the [illegible]
ment of these Colo[illegible]
of its situation with [illegible]
ful and with a mili[illegible]
crush it in a momen[illegible]

The British Legi[illegible]
effectual means of [illegible]
all future insurrecti[illegible]
gerous mixture of [illegible]
bolition of that tra[illegible]
revolt in the West [illegible]
refragably proved, [illegible]
was the usual prelu[illegible]
disposing cause [illegible]

With respect to th[illegible]
from the petitione[illegible]
[illegible] has only [illegible]
[illegible]
Government, [illegible] and
the prosperity [illegible] of [illegible]
of local circu[illegible]
practical, tha[illegible]
to themselves [illegible] the
That being ch[illegible]
over the comm[illegible]
vestigating th[illegible]
attained, he is [illegible]
ture, nor the e[illegible]
terfere in his a[illegible]
supporting the [illegible]
ing the irregu[illegible]
bad passions o[illegible]
[illegible]roverting me[illegible]
wh[illegible]

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

## Saturday, February 6, 1813.


10

GAZET[illegible] AUG. 29, 1812.

*Let[illegible] Malta, July 22.*

[illegible] the Porte is con-
[illegible] eason to think has
[illegible] mentioned power. 700
[illegible] oners have been liberated.—The
[illegible] ntirely open, and all vessels per-
[illegible], without paying any duties.—
[illegible] he Russian Minister arrived at
[illegible] on the 30th ultimo, and his Ex-
[illegible] iston two days before: An Am-
[illegible] lso arrived from Sweden.
[illegible] instant there was a violent storm
[illegible] anied with dreadful thun-
[illegible] ich destroyed many hou-
[illegible] l in the Castle Escila,
[illegible] zine, and buried in
[illegible] ontained to an Warehouse
[illegible], and could not be got under for
[illegible] This unfortunate event has occa-
[illegible] eat loss to the enemy (Diary of Malta.)

GUADALAXARA, AUGUST 16.

[illegible] lace has surrendered to the troops o
[illegible] perinado, after a vain resistance—Th
[illegible] s are 775 men, as follows—Reg. Re
[illegible] ro 12 officers, 167 men, Real Irlan
[illegible] 28 Italians, 4 officers, 77 men,
[illegible] s, 5 officers, 87 men, Volunteer Con
[illegible] fficers, 89 men, Artillery, 1 officer
[illegible] quadron of Caccadores, 8 officers,
[illegible] 6
[illegible] hospital 76 infirm, besides an
[illegible] e unfit for service.—We have alse
[illegible] got
[illegible] onets in good order.
[illegible] joy of the inhabitants was boun[illegible]
[illegible] entrance the Spanish troops up-
[illegible] —Illuminations and festivities to this
[illegible] pinion, that the imaginati[illegible] every
[illegible] old con-
[illegible], were celebrated with acclamations of
[illegible] ht by this patriotic district, in testimony
[illegible] ir regained liberty, and in honor of their
[illegible] ers.
[illegible] ongst the prisoners were dr[illegible] ned Villa
[illegible] a, Roxas, Ruiz and another officer, all
[illegible] om have twice deserted th colours of
[illegible] country, and who during [illegible] time that
[illegible] ave served the intrusive Ki[illegible], have com-
[illegible] every act of horror against their Coun-
[illegible]. Execrable Wretches—What punish-
[illegible] waits your guilty souls. To die, will
[illegible] to free you from an existence that must
[illegible] r torment you are unworthy the sight
[illegible] iards, or to infect with your breath the
[illegible] with th[illegible] gone.

[illegible] Z, AUGUST 28.

[illegible] received letters from Ayamonte
[illegible] 25th instant, giving intelligence
[illegible], that Soult had ordered a great
[illegible] to be destroyed—had broken an
[illegible] her of muskets, and thrown in-
[illegible] uantities of balls, grenades,
[illegible] e, blowed up several Bat-
[illegible] ious other measures, pre-
[illegible] ed departure from that

[illegible] to the Police had set
[illegible], escorted, by the 9th
[illegible], and had compelled
[illegible] hbourhood, to pay them
[illegible] hey could not carry off
[illegible] rted that General Hill
[illegible] rochos, and that the
[illegible] ssession of Cordova; In
[illegible] Darrican cannot possi-

[illegible] *General Ballasteros, dated*
*[illegible] ado del Rey, 26th August*

[illegible] nemy evacuated the lines of
[illegible] and the stations at Olvera,
[illegible] hey blew up the fortifica-
[illegible] uns, and destroyed the am-

[illegible] mediately took possession of
[illegible] a Martin. I am in readiness, if
[illegible] left any Troops for the siege of
[illegible] k them, upon receiving your
[illegible] mmands, and if they have raised
[illegible] rsue them.

*[illegible] t of [illegible] ter from the Commandant of the*
*[illegible] de l[illegible] to the Commander in Chief con-*
*[illegible] ing information received from the Governor*
*[illegible] Medinasidonia, under date the 28th August.*

[illegible] ine o'clock last night the enemy evacuat-
[illegible] City and Castle of Arcos, having spiked
[illegible] illery.
[illegible] g to the most authentic accounts
[illegible] nd great quantities of Warlike
[illegible] fanegos of Wheat—a quantity of
[illegible] sh—they afterwards quitted
[illegible] ccellency the Commander in
[illegible] being at the same time at
[illegible] about to take possession of
[illegible] untry men had arrived at
[illegible] s had been seized by the
[illegible] ard had arrived at Ca-
[illegible] erday—to all appear-
[illegible] retreat by the public
[illegible] e Horses that they can
[illegible] eir owners seeing no pros-
[illegible] again restored to them, and
[illegible] the most disgraceful treat-

ment, [illegible] ey have abandoned them and effected their e[illegible]ape.—All which I think it my duty to menti[illegible] to your Excellency, that you may submit it [illegible] the information of their Highnesses the Re[illegible]ncy of the Kingdom.

May God preserve your Excellency many years.

NAZARIO EQUIA.

*Royal [illegible] de Leon, 28th August 1812.*

## [illegible]ROCLAMATION.

*By Don Migu[illegible] De Alava, Field Marshal of the Royal Army addressed to the Spanish Soldiers serving [illegible] the Intrusive King Joseph.*

The G[illegible]neral and Extraordinary Cortes of the Nation, upon the occasion of celebrating the publication of the political constitution of the Monarchy, have decreed a general Act of Amnesty an free pardon, to all Spaniards of whatever r[illegible]k now in the service of the Tyrant provided th[illegible] leave it within a short time, and present the[illegible]selves to the Spanish Chiefs.

Being commissioned by the Supreme Government to send His Excellency the Duke of Cuidad Ro[illegible]igo, I consider it my duty thus to impart to [illegible] the beneficient disposition of our lawful G[illegible]vernment regarding you, that you may avail ourselves thereof, and return to the bosom of our Countrymen. The present moment is m[illegible]st favourable.—The enemy cannot long [illegible]main their footing in our provinces, and up[illegible]n their return to our frontiers, your fate is [illegible]ecided, and you go to perish in the North[illegible] war.

will s[illegible] F[illegible]thers, your Brothers, and your friends tion, and if after th[illegible] from your shameful deser- in arm, your crimes warning—you [illegible] from th[illegible] Amnesty [illegible]

Hast[illegible], therefore, and present yourselves to the Sp[illegible]nish authorities, or at the advanced posts of [illegible] the Allied Army, by doing so, your faults will be f[illegible]rgotten, and you will demonstrate that your [illegible] hearts were Spanish, altho' your exterior condu[illegible] made it suspicious.—The arms and serviceable [illegible] accoutrements you may bring with you shall be p[illegible]aid for.

Head-quarters of the [illegible] Anglo-P[illegible]tuguese Army, 29th July 1812.

MIGUEL DE ALAVA.

The happy consequences of the Proclamation have already been experienced,—a number of Soldiers have returned, desirous of an opportunity of effacing with the blood of the enemy, the stain occasioned by their adverse fortune, which never created a wish hostile to their country.

At last the oppressors of our Liberty have vanished! These boasted armies who carried with them wherever they went—famine,—death and desolation, are no longer a terror to us,—their great Gen. & their intrusive Chief Joseph, have been panic-struck at the appearance of the *Genius of War*, GENERAL WELLINGTON;—the aposate Spaniards, spurious sons of the Country, who lent themselves as the vile organs of the maxims of France, are now forlorn wanderers, covered with reproach and infamy; and the number of weak men who sold themselves to our enemies, with the view of serving their own interest,—or acquiring property that did not belong to them,—or, for the purpose of wreaking their malice upon an innocent people, generous, and attached to their liberty,—these persons are now doomed to drag the heavy chain which they wished to fix upon our necks.

Napoleon said he came to regenerate us, *and he has accomplished it*: the Spanish slave is changed into a citizen.—the Bigot has thrown off his prejudices,—the coward is become brave,—the credulous distrustful,—the dissipated turned industrious.—the egotist is generous, and the indolent is become a man of reflection. The Spanish character has assumed various chances to frustrate the intentions of France; but neither these,—nor their Emperor, nor his armies could withstand the effulgence of our propitious star,* which ploughed the ocean to dye the Eagles from the capital of Spain.

Spaniards,—we now are Citizens. The Constitution which we have chosen and sworn to, with so much satisfaction, is the sure guarantee of our rights and liberty. O Fathers of your Country, do not protract the opportunity we solicit, of clasping you in our arms, and pouring out all our gratitude for the stupendous monument which you have raised to the independence of the Spanish nation.

Until this happy moment shall arrive, let us divide with our Defenders what remains of our ancient possessions;—let us devote ourselves to their prosperity, for *to them alone we are indebted* for what we still possess, and whatever we may hereafter acquire;—their subsistence, their cloathing,—the relief of their infirmities,—the facility of conveyances, ought to be our principal care and study;—otherwise we shall forfeit all claim to the dignified title of real patriots, or men indeed with gratitude.

Let us stifle in our breasts the feelings occasioned by the impudence of the few partizans of France, who buoyed up by vain and groundless hopes, have remained amongst us to be the object of our indignation. Let us neither ill-treat or insult them nor let us commit a crime even greater than that of which we complain, by usurping an authority which can never belong to us, in violation of that Constitution to which we have sworn. Let us trust in the justice and wisdom of Government, to redress all our grievances, and let us keep at a distance from us all those who are unworthy of the name of Spaniard. Do what they will, these will carry to their graves the public detestation.

The sorry remains of the army of Massena,—the interrupted and uncertain march of a fugitive King,—the uncertain fate of Dalmatia,—and the frightful loss of the Imperial Troops in the North; are not most assuredly events calculated to keep alive their expectations. We, whilst we contemplate the Victories obtained at Cuidad Rodrigo,—Badajos, Salamanca,—Astorga,—Valladolid, and Madrid. We, who observe the standard of independence flying without interruption in the provinces of Galicia, Asturias, the two Castilles, Estremadura, and La Mancha. We, who enjoy the distinguished privilege of being directed in the field of honor, *by the greatest General ever known to Europe*; ought neither to fear the threats of these infatuated Men, nor abuse our superiority over them.

Our resentments are just, and laudable the prudence with which we suppress them; but our Government is still more just, and more laudable the wise decrees of the Cortes.

* Lord Wellington.

INFANTES, AUGUST 8, 1812.

As soon as the superior Junta of La Mancha received the welcome intelligence of the defeat of Marmont on the 22d ultimo, at Salamanca, by t[illegible] troops under the command of the Duke of C[illegible]d Rodrigo, it was instantly notified to [illegible]lic by a general ringing of bells; and [illegible] assembled together all the Civil and [illegible] they proceeded with the [illegible] fervent thanks to the [illegible] to offer up [illegible] signal instance of Divine providence, for [illegible] which a most solemn Te Deum was su[illegible] the assistance of an immense concourse of [illegible]le,

[illegible] *me Junta have just circuled the following Order.*

"Repeated and continual complaints we [illegible] made by the most loyal inhabitants of [illegible] [illegible] (but few in
" number) their neighbours, who having
" prostituted themselves to the *French canaille*,
" have been the cruel instruments of the per-
" secution which they have suffered, on account
" of their noble and heroic feelings of patrio-
" tism, accumulating wealth at the expence of
" these meritorious Citizens. As the greatest
" part of the province has been under the do-
" minion of French Bayonetts, the Royal de-
" crees applying to such cases have not reached
" them; and their passions being irritated by
" the slavery which they have suffered, they
" may be led to doubt the Acts of the superior
" Junta, and to suppose them indifferent to
" cases of so important a nature.

"This corporation, therefore, firm in its
" principles, will neither assume an authority
" with which it is not invested, nor permit
" excesses which it is bound to correct, de-
" clares as follows:

"1.—That all Towns that have been ag-
" grieved by the unfair repartition of Rations
" for the French or Spanish Troops, are to ad-
" dress their complaints to the Junta, who will
" order the necessary enquiry to be made, and
" afford them prompt justice.

"2.—Neighbouring individuals who have
" suffered the like injustice, from the arbitra-
" ry acts of the assumed Magistrates, or their
" dependents, acting under the influence of
" the French, upon stating their cases, shall
" be indemnified, according to the existing
" regulations of the Junta.

"3.—The horrid crime of Treachery can
" only be taken cognizance of by the superior
" Tribunals, which have been transferred to
" Carthagena,—except in particular cases by
" the Commander in Chief of the 3d and 5th
" Army.—Which is made known for the in-
" telligence and government of the public."

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE COMPOSITOR GENERAL.

*Monday, September 1, 1812.*

### ALLIANCE OF SPAIN WITH RUSSIA.

On the 20th day of July was celebrated at Petersburgh a Treaty of a most expressive and ample Union, Armistice, and Alliance, Offensive, and Defensive, between the Emperor of all the Russias, and the Most Catholic King Don Ferdinando, the 7th of Spain, against the Emperor of the French.

The principal article of which acknowledges the legitimacy of the extraordinary General Cortes, actually formed at Cadiz and the Constitution as sanctioned by them.—The ratification of this happy Treaty is to be exchanged before 3 months.

The Cortes have already ratified it by their unanimous votes, and great good is expected from the publication in Spain, of the sentiments of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh.

The Minister of the intruder Joseph, has been expelled from the Court of Russia.

Spaniards on this occasion let us redouble our courage, and assert our independency and civil liberty.

*General Instructions for the Intendants of the Provinces as they become free, in conformity with the Decrees of their Majesty's the Extraordinary and General Cortes, and the Resolutions of their Highnesses the Regency of the Kingdom.*

1. The Intendants of the provinces lately evacuated by the enemy, or about to be evacuated,—are to proceed without delay to the vicinity of its Capital, in the last instance, and to enter it in the first.

2. They will immediately publish their arrival in the Capital, by Edicts, and thro' the Province by means of the Officers under them.

3. They will immediately publish and circulate the decree of the Cortes of the 11th instant, that the people may recognise the just intentions of their Majesty's and Highnesses, the Regency of the Kingdom, and their wish to intrust the management of the Affairs of the State into the hands of upright men, of known patriotism, and attached to the Constitution.

4. They will immediately suspend from further duty, all persons nominated by the intrusive Govt. or by the towns under their orders, as well as those persons that may have served them, altho' not appointed by them,—conforming in this respect most scrupulously to the 3d and 4th articles of the decree of their Majesties of the 11th instant.

5. They will appoint persons in their confidence, and that of the towns, (if they have not been nominated by the Government, or may not have arrived), who may in the interim take charge of the Administration of the Public Revenues, who will prepare Inventories and Books according to the separate instructions of the 9th of June,—replacing in their former stations, all those who abandoned them, because they would not serve under the intrusive Government,—provided their conduct have i[illegible] other respects been unexceptionable.

[illegible]al, an[illegible] will so [illegible] that upon their arriv- reputation [illegible] to [illegible]ce of two persons of Money in the Treasury an[illegible] that all the partment may be locked up and sealed, as a[illegible] the Warehouses, Goods detained, or upon which duty is owing,—getting from the persons suspended, or whoever may have possession of them, all Books, Accounts and Papers belonging to each Department.

7. For the better security of the public property, and the satisfaction of the persons taking charge, an exact account will be taken of all money, and an inventory of all Goods, Grain and other articles left behind by the enemy in the Capital and its subordinates, which will be disposed [illegible] fected in the 7t[illegible] cle of the separate instructions, with th[illegible] ledge of the acting Intendant or M[illegible] Revenue nearest at hand, who will [illegible] with the Commander in chief.

8. The counting of the Money and [illegible] ventory of the Warehouses must be eff[illegible] cording to the Ordinances, and in th[illegible] that has been customary in transmissio[illegible] ney from one Treasurer to another, or [illegible] from different deposits; that is to say, [illegible] Treasurer is to debit himself for the amount of th[illegible] Money with the strict intervention of the Accountant, and the Storekeeper with that of the Administrator and his Accountant, each to have charge of their respective keys according to instructions.

9. The delivery of money in property to the Treasurer, or Storekeepers must be done in the presence of two persons chosen by the corporation, who must be distinct from the two chosen to seal th[illegible] [illegible]asury and Warehouses in the first instanc[illegible]

10. The Inven[illegible] to be made out in triplicate for e[illegible] nt, under the eye of the Inspector [illegible] in a full account of the actual ex[illegible] to serve for the guide of the Treas[illegible] rehousekeepers.

11. The three Inventories being signed by the persons in charge, the interveners & two persons chosen, 1 copy is immediately to be forwarded to this superior Board for the information of the Regency of the kingdom, according to the 1st article of the decree of their Majesties, accompanied with an exact account of the state of the articles; another copy will be sent to the office of intervention for future reference, and the third to be deposited with the Corporation, that it may always be known with what honor and integrity they have fulfilled this duty.

12. The articles contained in the Inventories are to form the commencement of new Books, for the guidance of the Treasurers and Warehousekeepers, but the Intendant must on no account permit any entries to be made upon loose sheets.

13.—The directions above mentioned are to be under the responsibility of the Intendant, and to be his first care, and no person can enter upon the performance of his particular duty until these directions have been fully accomplished.

14. As it may happen that goods may remain in the Custom houses, at the time of the departure of the French, upon which duties have not been paid, their delivery will not be permitted until the parties claiming them have proved their property, by documents such as are particularly specified in the instructions. In that case the goods may be delivered under good security for the actual value, according to invoice, payable on demand, otherwise the goods are to be confiscated.

15. Circulars are to be sent to all the towns in the province requiring them to furnish the last accounts of pay made by the lawful Government, those that have since been made by the intrusive, as a check upon the funds found.

16. All the alterations made by the intrusive Government with respect to contributions are annulled, and are to remain as formerly before the Country was seized by the enemy, except in those cases where the Constitution of the Monarchy, the decrees of the general or extraordinary Cortes, or the resolutions of the Regency may have made alterations, getting from the persons who have collected these contributions the sums in their possession, to be remitted to the public Treasury only with particulars.

17. All prudent diligence will be exerted to collect in the arrears due from every quarter to the public purse, and contributions will immediately be established, and donations be received, in conformity with the instructions and regulations on the subject.

18. Particular care will be taken to inquire into the nature of all mortgages, goods, or deposits, in the country belonging to the French or their Partizans, to those who have accompanied them in their flight, those who reside upon their property, or those whose residence is not known.

19. An immediate account will be taken of all the property specified in the anterior orders which will be handed over to the nearest public tribunal, in order that the property may be either confiscated or attached, as directed by the decree of their Majesties of the 17th of last June, disposing of the same as therein also specified, with a particular account thereof, for the approval of their Majesties.

20. For the purpose of obtaining good information on the above subject, and to prevent frauds, edicts are to be published inviting all persons to come forward, and to point out all mortgages or property of any kind belonging to the State.

21. All convents that have been destroyed, abolished or reformed by the Intrusive Government are to be taken charge of and shut up, taking an account of the property found in them, as also of the mortgages, [illegible] goods and fruits belonging to [illegible] Corps [illegible] by the last mentioned [illegible].

[illegible] Article [illegible] be taken of the property, mortgages, money or goods situated in other provinces belonging to the persons or establishments comprehended in the above Articles 16 and 19, as also of the property in their own provinces in the hands of others, in the same predicament.

23. An indent will immediately be made for the necessary quantity of stamped paper, which will be transmitted from this Court, with the seal of Ferdinand the 7th, destroying what may be found of the Intrusive King.

24. Administrators are to be appointed of the Escusado and Noveno whose nomination *en* [illegible] is to be [illegible] the approval of [illegible] processes.

[illegible] should any armed force be required for [illegible] ection of any property, the General or [illegible] manding Officer will supply the num[illegible] red.

[illegible] Spaniards newly appointed, as well as [illegible] o have fled, before they can enter into [illegible] ployment, must swear fidelity to the Con[illegible] in the presence of their immediate sup[illegible], who must previously have done so before the Intendant, upon taking charge of their Offices, of which a Certificate must be produced.

27. If amongst the property found, there shall be any of a perishable nature, or that will not keep, it is to be sold by public auction, as ordered in the instructions relative to property of the State.

28. An exact and frequent account will be given of every thing t[illegible] is done and ordered, with a monthly retu[illegible] sums received and in arrears, with th[illegible] and application of the reven[illegible] the Nation.

29. Finally, [illegible] important duty of the Inter[illegible] directed to the prompt supp[illegible] whatever may be required by the[illegible] ies, to enable them to sustain the glorio[illegible] in which the Nation is engaged and to re-organize the due administration of affairs in conformity with the Political Constitution of the Monarchy, the decrees of the Cortes, and the resolutions of their Highnesses; observing in all cases the former Ordenanzas, directions and orders, where they have not been altered; keeping up a good understanding with the other authorities, and gaining the public confidence by a firm but moderate line of conduct.

CADIZ, *21st August*, 1812.

## *THE LATE NEGOCIATIONS.*

No. I—Minute of a Communication made by Lord Wellesley to Lords Grey and Grenville, at Lord Grey's House, dated May 23, 1812.

Lord Wellesley stated that he had received the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to lay before his Royal Highness the plan of such an Administration as he (Lord Wellesley) might deem adapted to the present crisis of affairs.

That he had apprised his Royal Highness of the necessity of ascertaining the views and dispositions of all parties, with regard to certain general principles, previously to the formation of any such plan.

That he considered himself merely as the instrument of executing his Royal Highness's commands on this occasion; and that he neither claimed, nor desired for himself any station in the Administration which it was in his Royal Highness's contemplation to form.

Under these circumstances he requested to know, whether any obstacle existed to the concurrence of Lords Grey and Grenville, or their friends, in the following general principles, as the basis upon which an Administration might be formed:

1st. That the state of the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, and the claims of that body of his Majesty's subject, should be taken into immediate consideration, with a view to a conciliatory adjustment of those claims.

2dly. That the war in the Peninsula should be prosecuted on a scale of adequate vigour.

Lord Wellesley stated, that as Mr. Canning and he agreed in these principles, he had requested Mr. Canning to communicate them to Lord Liverpool.

Lord Wellesley has reduced the substance of this communication to writing, and now submits it to Lord Grey and Lord Grenville.

WELLESLEY.

No. II.—Minute of Mr. Canning's Proposition to Lord Liverpool, dated Fife-house, May 2, 1812.

The Prince Regent having laid his commands upon Lord Wellesley to form a plan of an Administration, to be submitted for his Royal Highnesse's approbation, Mr. Canning was requested by Lord Wellesley (as the channel of communication thought likely to be most agreeable to Lord Liverpool) to enquire of Lord Liverpool whether there would be a disposition on the part of Lord Liverpool and of his Colleagues, or of any of them, to entertain any proposal which should be made to them for forming part of that Administration.

The principles upon which the Administration was intended to be formed were stated to be, 1st, the taking into the early and serious consideration of the executive Government the state of the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, with a sincere and earnest desire to bring that important question to a final and satisfactory settlement: 2dly. The prosecution of the war in the Peninsula with the best means of the country.

It was stated, that there would be the strongest wish to comprehend in the arrangement, without any individual or party exclusion whatever, as many as possible of such person as might be able to agree in giving their public services to the country on these two principles.

With respect to the distribution of offices, it was stated, that nothing of any sort was decided or stipulated; but that every thing would be open to be arranged to the honour and satisfaction of all parties.

No. III.—Memorandum from Lords Grey and Grenville, dated May 24, 1812.

In such a moment as the present, we feel it to be the duty of all public men, both by frank and conciliatory explanations of principle, and by the total abandonment of every personal objection, to facilitate, as far as may be in their power, the means of giving effect to the late vote of the House of Commons, and of averting the imminent and unparalleled dangers of the country.

Lord Wellesly has selected two, among the many important subjects which must engage the attention of any men, who could, in such circumstances; be called upon to consider of the acceptance of stations of public trust.

On those two points our explanation shall be as distinct as it is in our power to make it.

On the first, indeed, our opinion is too well kn[illegible] and has been too recently expressed, to need rep[illegible]

We have derived a very [illegible] as well as from the manner [illegible] Wellesley's [illegible] subject adverted to in his minute; and we [illegible] not hesitate to [illegible] him, that we will warmly [illegible] porting [illegible] proposal [illegible] by any Ministers, for the [illegible] mediate consideration of those claims with a vie[illegible] the conciliatory adjustment: a measure wi[illegible] which, we have alre[illegible] declared, that we can ente[illegible] no hope, in any cas[illegible] of rendering our own ser[illegible] useful.

As to the second [illegible], no person feels more stro[illegible] than we do the advantages which would result fro[illegible] successful termination of the present contest in Spai[illegible] But we are of opin[illegible] that the direction of milit[illegible] operations in [illegible] vigorous [illegible] not of principle [illegible] circumstances in their nature temporary and fluctuating, and in many cases known only to persons in official stations,—by the engagements of the country, the prospects of ultimate success; the extent of the exertions necessary for its attainment, and the means of supporting those efforts without too great a pressure on the finances and internal prosperity of the country.

On such questions, therefore, no public men, whether in or out of office, can undertake for more than a deliberate and dispassionate consideration, according to the circumstances of the case as it may appear, and to such means of information as may then be within their reach. But we cannot in sincerity conceal from Lord Wellesley, that, in the present state of the finances; we entertain the strongest doubts of the practicability of an increase in any branch of the public expenditure.

No. IV.—Letter from Lord Liverpool to Mr. Canning, dated Fife House, May 23, 1812.

MY DEAR CANNING,

I have communicated to my Colleagues the memorandum which I received from you this afternoon.

They do not think it necessary to enter into any discussion of the principles stated in that Memorandum; because they all feel themselves bound, particularly after what has recently passed, to decline the proposal of becoming Members of an Administration to be formed by Lord Wellesley.

Believe me to be, with sincere personal regard,

My dear Canning, very faithfully, yours,

(Signed) LIVERPOOL.

No. VI.—Letter from Mr. Canning to Lord Liverpool, dated Gloucester Lodge, May 24, 1812; ½ past 8 a. m.

MY DEAR LIVERPOOL,

I have received your letter of last night, which I will immediately transmit to Lord Wellesley.

Before I do so, however, and of course therefore without Lord Wellesley's consent or privity, I cannot forbear suggesting to you to consider whether the sort of personal objection which your letter evidently and exclusively implies, will stand fairly before the country, at such a moment, as a justification for refusing to act in an Administration, to the public principles of which you do not feel, or at least do not state, any insurmountable repugnance.

I would suggest to you further to consider, whether, resting your refusal on an objection merely personal, you do quite justly either by yourselves or by the individual concerned, in leaving the precise nature of that objection wholly unexplained.

In offering these suggestions, I perhaps exceed the limits of a correspondence such as ours is, upon this occasion; but they strike me so forcibly, that I think I owe it to you, not to withhold them. Whether to communicate them to your colleagues or not, I leave entirely to your discretion; but you at least will not resent, so far as you are yourself concerned, a freedom which may be justified by that regard with which I am ever, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. VII.—Letter from Lord Liverpool to Mr. Canning, dated Fife House, May 24, 1812.

MY DEAR CANNING.

I have this moment received your answer to my letter of last night.

As that letter was not written without all due consideration, I do not feel that it can be necessary for me to call my Colleagues again together upon the subject of it.

I can answer, however, for myself, (and I am confident equally for them,) that I am not actuated, in declining the proposal made to us, by any objection of a nature purely personal. But when I advert to the opinions and statements recently sent forth to the world respecting public men, with whom I have been connected, and public measures in which I have been engaged, I do not feel that I should have acted consistently with my own honour and character, or with the respect which I must ever owe, and shall ever feel, to my departed friend, if under such circumstances, I could have consented to have entertained the proposal which you were authorised to submit to me.

As these consideration afforded an insuperable bar to my coming a party to the proposed arrangements, I thought it wholly unnecessary to enter int any explanation on the two principles on which the Administration is stated as intended to be formed or on other points of the greatest public importance and I must protest against any inference whatever being drawn from my silence in this respect.

I can assure you that I am most willing to render you every degree of justice for the motives which have dictated your answer to my letter. And I remain with sincere regard, &c.

(Signed) LIVRPOOL.

No. XII.—Letter of Lord Grey to Lord Wellesley, dated Portman-square, May 27, 181[illegible]

MY LORD—I have the honor of returning [illegible] e papers which your Lordship was so good as to p[illegible] into my hands this morning.

I observe a material difference between the terms in which the two principles, proposed as [illegible] e basis of a new Administration, are stated in Mr. Caning's minute, and in that sent to Lord Grenville, and me by your Lordship. I think it necessary to call our Lordship's attention to this circumstance, because if these discussions should proceed farther, it may become of the utmost importance.—I am, &c.

The Marquis Wellesly. (Sigend) GREY.

No. XIII.—Letter of Lord Wellesley to Lord Grey, dated Apsley-hou[illegible] May 28 1812.

MY LORD—I should have returned an earlier acknowledgment of the honor of your Lordship's letter of yesterday, had I not thought it necessary [illegible] see Mr. Canning, before I troubled your Lordship with any an[illegible] to your observations on our respective minutes.

Having carefully examined those papers, and co[illegible] pared them with our view of the points to which th[illegible] refer, we have drawn the enclosed paper for your Lordship's information, and have authenticated it by our respective signatures.—I have, &c.

The Earl Grey. (Signed) WELLESLE[illegible]

No. XIV.—Paper signed by Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning.

The variance in point of phrase in the two propositions as stated by Lord Wellesley and M Canning in their minutes of conference arises from this circumstance, that Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning went to their respective conferences without having thought it necessary previously to reduce into a written form the communications which they were to make, being in full possession of each other's sentiments upon the subject of them.

The two minutes were written by them as containing the substance of their respective communications; that of Mr. Canning in Lord Liverpool's presence, [illegible] Lord [illegible] Wellesley immediately after his retu[illegible]

There does not [illegible] to L[illegible] and Mr. Canning to be any substantial va[illegible] proposition.

The word "early" in Mr. Canning's minut[illegible] might be exchanged for the word "immediate," use[illegible] by Lord Wellesley, without in any degree altering th[illegible] sense: as, with a motion actually pending in the [illegible] of Commons, which (but for the events that hav[illegible] recently taken place) would have, come on this very [illegible] ay, the object of which was to compel the Exec[illegible] Government to take the subject of the Catho[illegible] ation into consideration, it cannot be neces[illegible] that Mr. Canning [illegible] eration. On the other hand, consideration [illegible] Executive Government the is object which it is [illegible] Wellesley's intention to recommend: nor does he conceive any farther Parliamentary proceeding to be necessary or practicable this Session, that such as might be sufficient to insure, either by compulsion upon a hostile Administration, or by pledge from a friendly one, the consideration of the question during the recess, with a view to its being brought before Parliament, by the recommendation of the Crown, early in the ensuing Session.

A Committee to enquire into the state of the law has been already negatived in both Houses this Session.

A "conciliatory adjustment" of the Claims of the Irish Catholics is the object which Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning have equally at heart? and it enters equally into both their views that to be "conciliatory," that adjustment must be so framed as to embrace the interests and opinions of the English Catholics—also to obtain the enlightened and deliberate consent of the Protestants of both countries. They would think any adjustment very imperfect which, instead of extinguishing discontent, only transferred it from the Catholic to the Protestant.

But they concur in entertaining a confident belief that the great purposes of securing the peace of the Empire may be best answered, not by giving triumph to any one party, but by reconciling all.

In the substance of the second proposition, there is no variance as to any practical and prospective purpose, though undoubtedly there is, and it is natural there should be, some as to the past, arising from the difference of Mr. Canning's and Lord Wellesley's respective situations.

When Mr. Canning says, that the Peninsula war is to be carried on "with the best means of the country," he intends the greatest scale of exertion which the means of the country may be found capable of sustaining.

If Lord Wellesley's expression, "a scale of inadequate vigour," may be construed to amply the proposition, that the late exertions of this country have not been proportioned to the great object of the war, or have not been duly distributed or apportioned; this proposition Mr. Canning certainly does not intend either to affirm or to deny; simply because not having been in the Government during the last two years he has not sufficient information to pronounce an opinion whether the exertions of those two years have or have not been below the proper scale, or have been well or ill administered; nor how far they may now admit of being extended or more judiciously applied.

He concurs, however, entirely with Lord Welsley, in wishing to extend them to the utmost power of the country; and to apply them in the manner best calculated to answer their end.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.
GEORGE CANING.

No. XV.—Letter from Lord Grey to Lord Wesley, dated Portman-square, May 29, 1812.

MY LORD—I had last night the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter, enclosing a paper, explanatory of the difference which I have remarked betwen your Lordship's minute and Mr. Canning's together with a copy of the letter.

I beg your Lordship to the assured that in the observation to which I had thought it necessary to cal your Lordship's attention, I could have no object but that of preventing the possibility of any future misunderstanding. We had not entered into any explanation, which under the circumstances of the moment, would perhaps have been premature, of the details of conduct necessary to give effect to the first of the propositions, offered by your Lordship as the basis of a new Administration. From the difference of the term used by Mr. Canning in stating that proposition, I was apprehensive that it might be his opinion, in concurrence with your Lordship's, that no Parliamentary proceeding, with reference to the claims of the Catholics, should take place during the present Session. To such an opinion I could not have assented; and I felt it to be due both to your Lordship and to Mr. Canning, immediately to draw your attention to a point, on which it was so desirable that there should be a clear understanding between us.

I hope it is unnecessary for to state, that I can look at the situation of the Catholics (both Irish and English), with no other view than that of the public interest; and that nothing can be further from my disposition, or my intention, in a matter of such pre-eminent importance, than to give to any one party a triumph at the expence of another.

But I do not c[illegible]
tie of which the[illegible]
cause for discont[illegible]
and I am strong[illegible]
measure most i[illegible]
carried into eff[illegible]
with the cleares[illegible]
conciliating spirit[illegible]
reluctantly aban[illegible]
a repeal, even [illegible]
cannot be done, [illegible]
most distinct an[illegible]
the intention h[illegible]
of Parliament, [illegible]
measures at the [illegible]
from the paper[illegible]
ning. I am led [illegible]

As to the seco[illegible]
had observed wa[illegible]
to reduce a ques[illegible]
ple. Whatever [illegible]
information, mu[illegible]
sive, the whole [illegible]
deration and dec[illegible]
scribing to the p[illegible]
pedient to conti[illegible]
the Peninsula, th[illegible]
best calculated [illegible]

I have, I fear [illegible]
than is necessary[illegible]
situation; and I[illegible]
calling [illegible] nce of o[illegible]
[illegible] ecting the [illegible]
[illegible] ually solicit[illegible]
[illegible] the empire [illegible]
[illegible] tions in such [illegible]
[illegible] our ultimat[illegible]
[illegible] ve communic[illegible]
[illegible] sures, desir[illegible]
this wish.

I have the hon[illegible]

[illegible] o. XVI.—Min[illegible]
Wellesly[illegible]

[illegible] ord Wellesle[illegible]
received fu[illegible]
in an Admi[illegible]
[illegible] mands; and [illegible]
[illegible] unicate wi[illegible]
[illegible] t,

[illegible] t his Royal[illegible]
from the [illegible]
[illegible] tion of [illegible]
[illegible] on which th[illegible]
[illegible] the two pr[illegible]
[illegible] of May 23[illegible]
minut[illegible] had [illegible]
letters [illegible] of the [illegible]
Lord Gr intende[illegible]
1812, [illegible] of hi[illegible]
the founa[illegible]

That his Royal [illegible]
that Lord Wellesle[illegible]
the Admi[illegible] ation[illegible]
First Com[illegible] ioner[illegible]
Moira, Lor[illegible] skine[illegible]
bers of the Cabinet,[illegible]

That it [illegible] prob[illegible]
enlarged [illegible] must[illegible]
13 Members[illegible]

That the [illegible]
ville, on the [illegible] part o[illegible]
his Royal H[illegible]
persons (if the [illegible]
five persons (if [illegible]
to be appointed [illegible]
tions in his Counc[illegible]

That his Royal[illegible]
names to Lords Gr[illegible]
tion, or personal[illegible]
new arrangment,[illegible]
Lord Wellesley th[illegible]
Royal Highness's a[illegible]
sons now occupyi[illegible]
Councils, or of any[illegible]

That if the propo[illegible]
ville should be acc[illegible]
ment, other matter[illegible]
ious solicitude to p[illegible]
modation.

No. XVII.—Lette[illegible]
Lord Wellesley, [illegible]

MY LORD—We h[illegible]
attention the minut[illegible]
receive from your[illegible]
cated it to such of o[illegible]
tunity of consulting[illegible]

On occasion of a[illegible]
thority of his Roya[illegible]
wish to renew, in th[illegible]
tion of our unfeigne[illegible]
as was in our power[illegible]
late Vote of the H[illegible]
the imminent and un[illegible]
No sense of the pub[illegible]
sonal feelings of what[illegible]
vented us, under suc[illegible]
with dutiful submiss[illegible]
could have hoped to [illegible]
and honourably; but[illegible]
passionate reflection,[illegible]
Lordship cannot justi[illegible]

We are invited not[illegible]
with any other public[illegible]
tice in such cases, the[illegible]
tions, both of measure[illegible]
long to the formation[illegible]
branches; but to re[illegible]
number limited by p[illegible]
willing to be included[illegible]
lines are already defin[illegible]

To this proposal we[illegible]
crifice of the very obje[illegible]
has recommended—the[illegible]
ent Government.

We enter not into [illegible]
proportions, or of the [illegible]
it has been judged ne[illegible]
blish. It is to the pri[illegible]
that we object—to the [illegible]
interests, in a Cabinet [illegible]
stipulation. The times[illegible]
nistration [illegible] in pri[illegible]
liance;—possessing als[illegible]
and assured of its suppo[illegible]
the public safety requir[illegible]
secure the Government,[illegible]
the people.

No such hope is pr[illegible]
which appears to us eq[illegible]
jectionable in principle,[illegible]
tablish, within the Cabi[illegible]
action inconsistent with[illegible]
and beneficial course of[illegible]

We must, therefore, r[illegible]
participation in a Gove[illegible]
principles; satisfied, as [illegible]
ter which must arise fro[illegible]
ductive only of disunion[illegible]
tration of the public inte[illegible]

My Lord, your Lo[illegible]
servant, (Signed) Gr[illegible]

MY DEAR LORD,—Th[illegible]
Grenville have returned[illegible]
Wellesley seems to thro[illegible]
me; therefore I entreat[illegible]
statement as far as it may[illegible]

(Continued in the [illegible]

23

# [...]DT. SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

## Saturday, February 6, 1813.

*( Continued from the Supplement. )*

lure in which I was involved.—You represent the sition for an arrangement submitted to you as one procet ated to found a Cabinet upon a principle of coun- propo on, when the most material of the public objects calcul were to be the immediate grounds of that Cabi- teracti vertion had been previously understood between which ties. I own it is difficult for me to comprehend net's e inciple of counteraction could be introduced. If the pa any ambiguity, which does not strike me, in what Vellesley's last plan, surely the construction ought there ought in the antecedent communication; I think Lord asis on which that communication had announ- to e intended Cabinet to stand was perfectly clear. ced t regard to the indication of certain individuals, I With sert that it was a measure adopted through the can t spirit of fairness to you and your friends.

high Canning's name was mentioned, because Lord Mr Wellsley would have declined office without him; and it w a frankness to apprize you of it; & Lord Erskine's an aine were stated with a view of shewing that Lord W esley, so far f m having any jealousy to maintain eponderai he Cabinet, actually left a majority a hose who h... been accustomed to concur upon most to lic questions. and he specified Lord Erskine and I lf, that you might see the number submitted for exclusive nomination was not narrowed by the ty of advertence to us. The choice of an additio- n mber of the Cabinet left to you must prove how u ngu shable we considered our interests and you when this was referred to your consi- derati n as a mere matter of convenience, the embarrassment of numerous Cabinet being well known. The reference to Members of the late Cabinet, or other persons, was always to be coupl- ed with the established point that they were such as could concur in the principles laid down as the founda- tion of the projected Ministry: and the statement was principally dictated by the wish to shew that no system of exclusion d interfere with the arrangements which the public s e might demand. On the selection of those persons, rayer the opinions of you, Lord Gren- ville and the others whom you might bring forward as Members of the Cabnet, were to operate as fully as our own, and this was to be the case also with regard to subordinate office. The expression that this was left to be proposed by Lord Wellesley, was intended to prove that his Royal Highness did not, even in the most indirect manner suggest any one of those indivi- duals.

It is really impossible that the spirit of fairness can have been carried farher than has been the intention in this negociation.—I therefore lament most deeply that an arrangemen so important for the interests of the country should go off upon points which I cannot but think wide of the sbstance of the case.

(Signed) MOIRA.

Lord GREY's Reply to Lord Moira.

Portman-square, June 4.

MY DEAR LORD.—Beng obliged to go immediately from the House of Lord to a dinner, party, and after- wards to a meeting at lord Grenville's, which occupied me, till a late hour, it was not in my power to answer your letter last night.

You must be too wellaware of my personal feelings towards you, of my esteem for your character, and of my confidence in your hoiour, to entertain any opinion respecting your conduct nconsistet with those senti- ments. Nothing, therefor, could be more remote from my intention, and I am dsired by Lord Grenville, to whom I have shewn your lttter, to give you the same assurance on his part, than to cast any imputation whatever on you, as to the part you have borne in the proceedings whicl have lately taken place, for the for- mation of a new Administration. We know with how sincere an anxiety for the honour of the Prince, and for the public interest; you have laboured to effect that object.

Whatsover objections we may feel theretofore, to the proposal which has been made to us, we beg that they may be understood as having no reference whatever to any part of your conduct.—That proposal was made to us in a formal and authorized communication from Lord Wellesley, both personally to me, and afterwards in a written minute, It appeared to us to be founded on a principle to which we could not assent, consis- tently with our honour, and with a due sense of pub- lic duty. The grounds of this opinion have been dis- tinctly stated in our joint letter to Lord Wellesley, nor can they be altered by a private explanation: which, though it might lessen some obvious objections to a part of the detail, still leaves the general character of the proceeding unchanged, Nothing could be more painful to me than to enter into any thing like a con- troversial discussion with you, in which I could only repeat more at large the same feelings and opinions which, in concurrence with Lord Grenville, I have already expressed in our formal answer. I beg only to assure you, before I conclude, that I have felt very sensibly, and shall always have a pleasure in acknow- ledging your personal kindness to me in the course of this transaction.

I am, &c. GREY.

Lord WELLESLEY's Reply to the Letter from Lords GREY and GRENVILLE, of the 3d of June.

Apsley House, June 3, 1812.

MY LORDS.—I received the letter, by which I was honoured from your Lordships this morning, with the most sincere regret: and I have discharged the painful duty of submitting it to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. It would have afforded me some consolation, if the continuance of the authority confided to me by his Royal Highness had enabled me, under his Royal Highnes's commands, to offer to your Lordships a full and candid explanation of those points in my minute of the 1st of June, which your Lordships appear to me to have entirely misapprehended. But as his Royal Highness has been pleased to intimate to me his pleasure, that the formation of a new Administration should be intrusted to other hands, I have requested permission to decline all further concern in the transaction.

I remain, however, extremely anxious to submit to your Lordships, some explanatory observations res- pecting the communications which I have had the honor to make to you: and I trust that your Lord- ships will indulge me with that advantage, altho' I can no longer address you under the sanction of the Prince Regent's authority.

WELLESLEY.

Lord WELLESLEY to Lord GREY, on the same subject, dated Apsley House, 4th June, 1812.

MY LORD—When I applied yesterday to your Lord- ship and Lord Grenville for permission to submit to you some explanatory observations, respecting the commu- nications which I have had the honour to make to you by the authority of the Prince Regent, I was not aware that Lord Moira had addressed a letter to your Lord- ship of the same nature as that which I was desirous of conveying to you.

The form of such a letter, either from Lord Moira or me, must have been private, as neither of us possessed any authority from the Prince Regent, to open any fur- ther communication with your Lordship, or with Lord Grenville: a circumstance which I deeply lament, un- der a sanguine hope, that a additional explanations, sanctioned by authority, might have removed the exist- ing obstacles to an amicable arrangement.

Lord Moira has sent me a copy of his letter to your Lordship of yesterday's date: and as it contains an ac- curate, clear and candid statement of the real objects of the proposal, which I convoyed to you, it appears to me to have furnished you with as full an explanation as can be given in an unauthorized paper. Under these circumstances, it might be deemed superfluous trouble to your Lordship and to Lord Grenville, to solicit your attention to a private letter from me: altho' I should be most happy if any opportunity were afforded, of re- newing a conciliatory intercourse, under the commands of the Prince Regent, with a view to attain the object of our recent communication. I have the honor to be, &c. WELLESLEY.

Lord GREY's Reply to the above.

Portman-square, June 4, 1812.

MY LORD—I have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of this day's date. As Lord Moira has communicated to your Lordship the copy of his letter to me I take it for granted that you have in the same manner been put in possession of my answer, which contains all that I can say with respect to the explana- tion of the proposal made by your Lordship to Lord Grenville and myself.

I was perfectly aware, that Lord Moira's letter could in no degree be considered as an authorised communica- tion, but that it was simply a private explanation offer- ed for the purpose of removing the objections. which had been stated by Grenville and me to the proposal contained in the written minute transmitted to us by your Lordship, under the authority of the Prince Re- gent. But though it could not vary the effect of that minute in my opinion, I was happy to receive it as an expression of personal regard, and of that desire, which we readily acknowledge both in your Lordship and Lord Moira, and which is reciprocal on the part of Lord Grnville and myself, that no difference of opinion on the matter in question should produce on either side any personal impression, which might obstruct the re- newal of a concilliatory intercourse, whenever a more favourable opportunity shall be afforded for it.

I have the honour, &c. GREY

Lord Moira to Lords Grey and Grenville, proposing an Interview with them, 5th June.

Lord Moira persents his best compliments to Earl Grey and Lord Grenville. Since Lord Wellesley has declared his Commission from the Prince Regent to be at an end, Lord Moira, (as being honoured with his Royal Highnesses confidence) ventures to indulge the anxiety he feels, that an arrangement of the utmost importance for the interests of the Country should not go off on any misunderstanding.

He therefore intreats Lord Grey and Lord Grenville to advert to the explanatory letter of the 3d of June, written by him to the former. And if the dispositions therein expressed shall appear to them likely to lead, upon conference, to any advantageous result towards co-operation in the Prince's Service, he will be happy to have an interview with them.

Should the issue of that conversation prove such as he would hope, his object would be to solicit the Prince Regent's permission to address them formally. He adopts this mode to preclude all difficulties in the outset. Let him be permitted to remark, that the very urgent pressure of Public Affairs renders the most speedy determination infinitely desirable.—June 5, 1812.

N. B. This was written in the persence of the Duke of Bedford, in consequence of a conversation with his Grace; and was by him carried to Lord Grey.

Note from Lords Grey and Grenville, declining un- authorized Discussions.

House of Lords, June 5th, 1812.

We cannot but feel highly gratified by the kindness of the motive on which Lord Moira acts. Personal communication with him will always be acceptable & honorable to us. But we hope he will be sensible, that no advantage is likely to result from pursuing this subject by unauthorized discussions, and in a course different from the usual practice.

Motives of obvious delicacy must prevent our taking any step towards determining the Prince Regent to au- thorize Lord Moira to address us pessonally. We shall always receive with dutiful submission his Royal High- ness's commands, in whatever manner and through whatever channel he may be pleased to signify them, and we trust we shall never be found wanting in zeal for his Royal Highness's service, and for the public in- terest. But we cannot venture to suggest to his Royal Highness, through any other person, our opinions on points in which his Royal Highness is not pleased to require our advice.

(Signed) GREY. [...]LLE.

Lord Moira to Lords Grey and Grenv[...] informing them that he has the Prince Regent's authority to address them, and requesting to know when and where he can see them.

Lord Moira present, his best compliment to Lord Grey and Lord Grenville.

Discouraged, as he unavoidably must be, he yet can- not reconcile to himself to leave any effort untried; and he adopts their principle for an interview, though he doubts if the declaration is likely to be so well advan- ced by it, as would have been the case in the mode sug- gested by him.

He has now the Prince Regent's instructions to take steps towards the formation of a ministry; and is au- thorised specially to address himself to Lords Grey and Grenville. It is, therefore, his request to know, when and where he can wait upon them.—He would wish to bring Lord Erskine with him.

June 6, 1812 11, Forenoon.

[The last document published, and which concludes the whole of the Correspondence, is the "Minutes of a Conference at St James's Palace, on the 6th of June, between Lord Moira and Lords Grey and Grenville, as was present."